

China *monthly Review*

密勒氏
評論報

Education for Workers *and Peasants*

CHINA'S MOVIE INDUSTRY

an interview with Tsolin

NEW POLICY FOR CRIMINALS

YEN CHING-YUEH

DOCUMENT

*Statements on UN Cease-fire
Proposal and on US Resolution*

MARCH 1951

¥ 6,500

Japanese People's Struggle

The Japanese people are daily expressing their determination to prevent MacArthur, in league with the old masters of Japan, from again erecting a police state in Japan. As MacArthur suppresses labor unions, closes newspapers, frees war criminals and rebuilds the Japanese police and army, (see inside back cover) the life of the average Japanese becomes more difficult.



↑ Top: An anti-dismissal and anti-suppression demonstration by Japanese workers. The characters at left read: "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet."



← Left: With unemployment running into the hundreds of thousands, long lines of jobless, most of whom have little hope of getting work, are becoming a common sight.



↓ Bottom: Japanese government workers shown demonstrating in front of the home of Prime Minister Yoshida. Workers were demanding payment of year-end bonus.

LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

NO MORE GAMBLING

To the Editor:

During the winter vacation I went to my native place, Puyuan, a small town near Kaoshing in Chekiang. In Puyuan, I learned what the new situation is like since land reform and I saw that the peasants' standard of living is higher than last year.

Formerly the custom was to spend the four days of the Lunar New Year holidays in gambling, which was permitted by the local government. In the past I observed that many people lost all their money and even their farms from one night of gambling.

This year gambling was prohibited and I saw no gambling either in public places or in private homes. Instead everyone was enjoying the New Year to the fullest. Thus this bad custom as well as the old society has passed away and the people's government is bringing many benefits to the people.

S. JOHN HAN

Fuhtan University
Shanghai
February 18, 1951

CHANGED FU JEN

To the Editor:

Three months ago our Fu Jen University finally got rid of the imperialists' domination and is now under the leadership of the Chinese People's Government. After numerous difficulties and a struggle of about four months, we at last succeeded. All the teachers and students at Fu Jen rejoiced at the final result.

Because of this change, our school will now embark on a new era. Even at this moment, we can see the bright future. We shall have to unite more than ever before. With the new curriculum we shall receive a democratic education.

Ever since June 25 when the American imperialists launched their aggressive war against the Korean people and then moved northward ruthlessly like ruffians and drew nearer and nearer to the border of our land, we have been feeling enraged.

In order to halt the aggressor, we had to take immediate action. Within three days our teachers and schoolmates succeeded in organizing 11 groups who carried out lectures, conducted songs, made pamphlets and put on dramas. More than a hundred thousand people in the countryside and in the city listened to us during this week of education work. This activity taught the teachers and students at new Fu Jen that

"Union is Strength." Our new Fu Jen is determined to halt the forces of aggression in Korea, aid Korea, protect our homes and defend our country and world peace.

Last month we joined in a demonstration with Yenching University and other Christian Associations which ended in a gathering at the Workers' Cultural Palace. It was a protest against Austin's hypocritical speech in which he glorified the so-called Sino-American friendship. Our teachers and schoolmates expressed their heartfelt thoughts: "Down with the American imperialists!" we shouted. And again, "Oppose the American cultural aggression!" "We kicked out the dominating influence of the imperialists from our new Fu Jen two months ago!"

Our new Fu Jen has become stronger and more unified under the direction of our government. The bright future of our school will soon become a reality.

WANG YU-CHUANG

Fu Jen University
Peking
January 30, 1950

PATRIOTIC STUDENTS

To the Editor:

The Educational Department of the Honan People's Government has published many pamphlets and booklets on land reform, the present movement to resist American aggression and other current topics.

In order to get these materials to the people in the countryside, the students of the seven local provincial middle schools took advantage of their winter vacation to help in this work. As soon as the students received the material, they discussed and analyzed it and decided on the best way to disseminate the information through such means as short plays, songs, yangko dances, etc.

On February 7 some 500 young students went to the hsien near Kaifeng to participate in this work. As this was the second day of the Lunar New Year holidays, the students were giving up their usual joyful celebrations at this season. In addition, the weather was cloudy and windy and there was snow and ice on the ground. All of these conditions did not prevent them from starting on their work in a happy and cheerful way for they were patriotically serving the people and the people's government.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng
February 12, 1951

AMERICANS PROTEST

To the Editor:

I want to tell you about a petition that we organized to find out whether the public was behind the US proposal to brand China as an aggressor. In the petition we urged the US delegate to the UN, Warren Austin "to pause, consider and modify your stand and pursue the path leading to peace

while there is still time." Copies of the petition were sent to the head of every UN delegation and to our congressmen and senators.

Of the 31 signatures obtained in Greenwich, only seven were of the Progressive

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(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1949)

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Index March 1951

Editorial

Who Wants War? 111

Special Articles

Education for the People 113

Reforming Criminals in
New China 116

Shanghai Medical Vol-
unteers 120

Luis Taruc: Philippine
People's Leader 121

New Deal for the Movie
Industry 123

A Northeast Village
Prosperes 127

Who Pays US Armament
Bills? 128

POWs in Korea 134

End of a Secret Society 136

Lunar New Year Posters 144

New Direction for St.
John's 146

Letter from Peking 148

The Reformation of My
Wife 150

Special Features

Letters from the People 109

International Notes 130

China Notes 140

The Month's Business .. 147

Books of Interest 158

Documents

Statement on UN Cease-
fire Proposal 153

Reply to Statement of
Principles 155

Chou's Statement on US
Resolution 155

Party. The rest were Democrats or Republicans. We could have obtained many more signatures with a few days more work. It was apparent when we solicited names that the ordinary people feel we have no right to meddle in Asian affairs and all want to get the American boys home as soon as possible.

NORA S. BARNEY

Greenwich, Conn.
February 5, 1951

STUDENT HEROES

To the Editor:

The Fukien Daily on January 16 announced that more than 60 students from the Provincial Middle School of Foochow had been chosen to join in national defense. The happy news set the whole school astir. Firecrackers, gongs, and waist-drums all made the air ring. The whole campus was filled with joy.

Greeting teams went from classroom to classroom to report the news. Then a large group from the Foochow College and Middle School came to tender their hearty congratulations. A parade was staged and cheer leaders led cheers along the route.

That afternoon the greeting teams made calls upon the parents of the student heroes

in order to congratulate them and to give them red colored slogans painted with four characters in gold which meant top of glory. They entertained the households with the yangko dance and singing and promised the parents they would render them every help during the absence of their children.

Next morning each class held its own farewell meeting in honor of their classmates with the faculty members participating, and presents such as fountain pens, towels and padded jackets were presented to the honored guests. Then the student heroes were invited to be the guests of the faculty at a restaurant at noon, and the teachers and students toasted each other's health.

Following this a tea party was held for the family members of the heroes. Then a general farewell meeting took place in honor of the 62 students and their families. Many speeches were made in which the close relationship between national reconstruction and the "Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea" movement was brought out.

This is only one of the many national mass movements in which our school has played its part since the liberation of Foochow.

HO TUN-SUN

Foochow
February 2, 1951

Miao People's Life

November 15, 1949 was a red letter day for the Miao people in Kweichow province for on that day the reactionary and terroristic rule of Chiang Kai-shek and Ku Chen-lun (governor of the province) came to an end.

Under Chiang's rule, only 3,000 out of the 4,000,000 minority people in that province had some schooling. The Kuomintang reactionaries oppressed the Miao people and insulted them to such an extent that they were driven into the mountainous areas to live like beasts on wild herbs and potatoes. A great majority of them had nothing even to cover their bodies. However, this is not all of their pathetic tale. They were drafted by Chiang to fight for his personal interests. Altogether over 100,000 Miao people were conscripted as cannon fodder for Chiang.

After liberation, everything changed. The People's Provincial Government of Kweichow showed great respect for the national minorities and the Miao people were agreeably surprised. At first they did not give much credit to the words and deeds of the people's government. However, their attitude changed as they saw that the PLA soldiers did not lodge in their dwellings or their ancestral temples and did not borrow things at random from them.

On April 18, 1949, the Miao people residing in Kwelyang, capital of Kweichow province celebrated Tomb's Day. Some 2,000 Miao people came to the city and instead of molesting them, the

Kweichow People's Municipal Government entertained them with movie pictures and the state-owned trading company sold them commodities at a reduced price.

Such treatment has made the Miao people enthusiastic about the people's government. For example, four villages in Tuyun county doubled the area of tillable land, being credited with 52,000 catties of foodstuff by the government for production purposes. Moreover, their fight against the bandits and Chiang's secret agents is also intense. Once 400 bandits came to attack Wanshiu village of Lushan county and were repulsed seven times. They are fully convinced they can wipe out the bandit remnants in a short time.

In order to improve the work among the national minorities, the Kweichow Provincial People's Government pays great attention to the training of personnel from among the minorities. In a training course in Lushan, among the 200 trainees there are some 140 who are of the minorities. The number who have participated so far in the government tasks of Kweichow province since liberation are 439. This is, of course, a small number in comparison with the need, and the government is now concentrating on training many more for national reconstruction work.

P. Y. W.

Peking
January 25, 1951

A BETTER DAY

To the Editor:

Attending a meeting of "The Asia Institute" in Los Angeles a few days ago, I was introduced to your most excellent journal for the first time. My only regret is that I did not know of it as far back as 10 years ago. What a treasure-trove of factual information I have been missing all these years.

I am enclosing a poem which you may find of interest:

The East no longer sleeps,
It points the way,
Unto a better day;
A day when each man reaps
The full fruits of his toil and sweat.
And yet,
It loses not the gentle ways of good—
The practice of a human brotherhood:
The East wants all men free,
To walk in upright, manly dignity;
And though the pathway may be fraught
with strife,
Perhaps beyond shall lie the better life.

REV. JOHN H. OWENS

Los Angeles, Calif.
January 25, 1951

CENSORED NEWS

To the Editor:

Your last issue arrived about a week ago. That is very valuable material about the incursions into Chinese territory and the malicious bombings and machine-gunnings of civilians by American planes. Nothing whatsoever is being published here in the regular press about the atrocities committed by American airmen. All allusion to South Korean terrorism has also been cut out.

L. H.

San Francisco, Calif.
January 23, 1951

END EXPLOITATION

To the Editor:

According to the rules of social development, the world imperialists—the last formation of capitalism—will collapse, but evidently they will make a short "struggle" in their dying moments for the continuation of their existence.

The American imperialists have publicly announced their intention of intensifying the danger of another world war by launching their armed intervention in Korea and robber aggression in Taiwan.

As everyone knows, the world has been divided into two camps: the imperialist and the socialist. The international peace-loving democratic front headed by the Soviet Union is stronger than ever. The emancipated people of every country are closely united on the side of the USSR to guard the peace and security of mankind and liberty and independence of all the peoples.

We, the freed Chinese people, are now in need of peace, but we are not in fear

(Continued on Page 159)

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密勒氏
評論報

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WHO WANTS WAR?

ON January 30 the United States jammed through the UN Political Committee its resolution branding China an aggressor in Korea. On February 1, it forced this same resolution through the General Assembly. Thus, technically, the United Nations has named China an aggressor and charged her with disturbance of world peace.

However, even the most superficial examination of recent international developments—as well as of the methods used by the US delegation in securing passage of its resolution—show clearly just who it is that desires a continuation of the Korea conflict.

ON June 27, shortly after John Foster Dulles visited Seoul and gave the go ahead sign for a war of conquest directed against North Korea, Syngman Rhee's South Korean troops crossed the border on their ill-fated attempt to conquer the Korean People's Republic.

When it became obvious that Syngman Rhee's forces, despite the fact that they were equipped with modern American arms, trained by Americans and led by American officers, were facing defeat at the hands of the KPA, Truman committed the US openly to the task of destroying the North Korean people's government. However, the history of the past several months has again demonstrated that an aroused people fighting to defend their homes are a match for any invader, no matter how modern and extensive his equipment may be.

Having thus failed to obtain their ends by direct military intervention, Truman and

his advisers have turned to other stratagems. Every effort has been made to paint black white and to distort the facts of the situation. However, there is no tampering with history and no matter how Truman and MacArthur may write it in their book, the world knows who started the Korean war and who is today insisting upon its continuation.

The Chinese government has made it clear that it is willing to negotiate a settlement of the tensions which exist between the US and China, even though these tensions are of the Truman administration's own making. However, each such offer has been turned down by Washington. The past few weeks have shown that when China is willing to concede a point, Washington is quick to raise new conditions or to ignore China's offer.

The only time when Washington appears ready to negotiate is when MacArthur has got himself into a serious military situation and complete ruin threatens. Then, Washington begins to talk of "negotiation." However, the Chinese people have learned by now just how much faith they can put in such Washington statements which, past experience has shown, are merely another facet of the Truman administration's same old policy.

The ridiculousness of Washington's position becomes clear if one looks back through the press clippings of the past eight months. During the initial American-Syngman Rhee retreat after being thrown back across the North-South Korean border at the 38th Parallel, Washington demanded that the North Koreans withdraw to the 38th Parallel. Later, when Truman had rushed large reinforcements to MacArthur and the American counterattack began, Washington talked of driving only to the 38th Parallel.

So far, Washington seemed committed to the idea that the 38th Parallel should be the dividing line between North and South Korea since its first attempt at invasion north of that line had failed.

However, when this point was reached by US troops and it appeared that they were in a position to continue their advance successfully, Washington ordered MacArthur to keep going and began to talk of stopping at

some "natural" defense point north of the Parallel.

As the US advance seemed to be continuing nicely, Washington threw pretenses to the wind, ordered MacArthur to continue advancing and began to talk of stopping just short of the Chinese border. Thus a new twist was given to the US "line." Official spokesmen began issuing statements assuring China that she had nothing to fear, while at the same time MacArthur began waving the big stick at China in the form of gradually increasing aerial violations of the Korea-China border.

As there were no signs that China was prepared to fight and as the approaches to the border were reached, "informed quarters" began hinting broadly that it might be "necessary" to establish a buffer strip *inside* Chinese territory and that therefore the border "probably" would be crossed.

Thus, having had enough rope, Washington hanged itself. The more territory its armies overran, the more it coveted. Reports from Korea reveal that Syngman Rhee and his American advisers had already drawn up plans for their mutual "exploitation" of China's Northeast after its removal from Chinese control. At this point it became perfectly clear that the Truman administration was bent on a policy of complete military adventurism.

With Washington's motives so completely revealed the Chinese people could not afford to wait any longer. The Korean People's Army launched a general offensive all along the line and was shortly bolstered by thousands of volunteers from China. MacArthur's dreams of military glory ended almost overnight. The victory turned into defeat and the advance became a headlong retreat.

As MacArthur passed the 38th Parallel and kept on running, Washington picked up the 38th Parallel which it had trampled on itself only a few short weeks before and demanded that the KPA and the Chinese volunteers stop at this line.

A few weeks later, after the arrival of more hastily shipped reinforcements, MacArthur managed to stabilize his position and began what was called a "limited" offensive. No goals were announced, but after a few days, during which US troops continued to advance, Washington began cautiously talk-

ing about "stabilizing" the military situation at the 38th Parallel. As more men and equipment were poured into Korea and as the advance seemed to be holding up satisfactorily, official spokesmen once again began raising their sights. It was announced that it would have to be decided "later" whether or not to stop at the 38th Parallel.

At the time of writing MacArthur is again in flight, and all talk of re-crossing the 38th Parallel has of necessity ceased.

* * *

THE history of the past few months has brought home clearly to the peoples of China and of Asia the basic opportunism and aggressiveness of Washington's policies. No amount of political maneuvering, name calling or attempts at distorting the facts by MacArthur's diplomatic counterparts will conceal the real nature of the Truman administration.

Thus, Washington's latest attempt to get out of the diplomatic corner in which Peking had placed it by agreeing to negotiate a peaceful settlement in Korea has fooled no one. With each successive maneuver Washington only brings into sharper focus the fact that it depends upon force as a policy and that, consequently, all it understands is force. The people of Asia now realize that the only way the Korean conflict will be settled is through the complete defeat of MacArthur's forces.

The naming of People's China as an aggressor, no matter if it is done a dozen times over, will not make China an aggressor. Chinese troops have not invaded Mexico, nor have Chinese planes bombed the United States, nor is the Chinese fleet prowling off the American coast and establishing military bases in Hawaii.

Rather, it is American troops which have come 5,000 miles from home and launched a campaign of destruction in Korea unparalleled in history. It is American planes which have bombed Chinese towns and cities and it is American military bases which are being constructed on Taiwan, while an American fleet patrols the Chinese coast, not only cutting Taiwan off from the mainland but also stopping and searching Chinese merchant coastal shipping.

These are the facts of the situation and it is by these that the people of the world are making their judgment.

Education for the People

From one end of the country to the other workers and peasants are learning to read and write. For the first time China's "blind" millions are beginning to "see."

WHEREVER you go in China today, whether in the villages, towns or cities, on farms or in factories, you can see people learning to read and write. New horizons are being opened to millions of workers and peasants. The "blind men" whose ignorance every anti-popular regime, from emperors to the Kuomintang, deliberately fostered, are beginning to "see."

The task of mass education in a country where the majority of the people are illiterate as a result of centuries of misrule is neither easy nor simple. But the people's government fully realizes how urgent this task is if the country is to industrialize rapidly. One of the main problems is: How best to bring education to the bulk of the people, especially the peasantry? For the peasants, accounting for some 80 percent of the population, are largely illiterate. However, in the brief period since the establishment of the Central People's Government on October 1, 1949, some very remarkable results have been achieved.

Winter Study Movement

These results are in large measure due to the "winter study movement" which utilizes the peasants' spare time during the winter months. The idea of a winter study movement is not new. It was first introduced in the old Liberated Areas during the anti-Japanese war. But it was not until the winter of 1949-50, when more than 13,000,000 peasants took part in it, that the movement became nation-wide.

The drive to bring literacy to millions of peasants meets three major difficulties. First, the immensely complex nature of the task. In the old Liberated Areas, politically conscious peasants demand cultural and educational opportunities and their needs are met promptly for it is recognized that if these demands are neglected the peasants' zeal will be dampened.

But in the newly Liberated Areas, where the political level of the peasants is not so advanced and the desire for literacy is still dormant, it is necessary first to arouse in the peasants the urge to raise their cultural level. Reluctance, diffidence, lack of confidence in their ability to learn—especially among middle-aged and older peasants—have to be overcome before real progress in this program is possible.

Second, there is an acute shortage of teachers to meet the requirements. In addition to the corps of government cadres who are assigned to the villages, everyone who has any education at all is mobilized. Students, including primary school boys, can often be seen helping adults to learn to read and write the very characters which they themselves have learned only a short time ago.

Third, the physical facilities for schools are extremely limited. In the most fortunate cases it is possible for a group of peasants to borrow classrooms from village schools. But often where no such accommodation is available, peasants are organized into groups to study either in open courtyards or in their homes. There are cases

where teachers have to coach individual students, as in the case of convalescents to whose bedsides these itinerant teachers go regularly.

While these are the major difficulties, there are minor ones such as inadequate supplies of textbooks, stationery, lantern slide equipment and other items as well. But these obstacles do not put off the program. In the 100 days of the winter study movement of 1949-50, an average of 300 characters was mastered by each peasant student.

When the winter study movement was over, it was discovered that the now culturally-awakened peasants had a strong desire to learn more that they were not satisfied to stop with what they had learned. In order to consolidate and develop this initial success, the winter study movement was switched onto a regular school basis. New schools are mushrooming throughout the countryside and everyone works toward the goal of at least one school in every village.

Regular Students

More than 3,000,000 peasants have become regular students in these new schools which of necessity operate according to the agricultural calendar. Evening hours are utilized to the fullest. Whereas intensive study is organized for off-seasons when the peasants are estimated to have an average of at least 300 free hours during the



Peasant women attending school

year which they can use for study, the schools are closed during the harvest season when everyone has to be in the fields.

So enthusiastic are the peasants to acquire more knowledge that it is not uncommon to see them memorizing, even while working in the fields, new phrases and words. The winter study plan has proved to be a most successful method for adult education among the masses of peasants. Experiences gained during the 1949-50 winter are now being applied in an even wider movement during the present winter months.

Spare-Time Schools

In the cities mass education is easier to carry out than in the rural areas. For one thing, the number of workers is much smaller. And many workers are already literate. Teachers are easier to find in the urban centers and school buildings are readily available.

Whereas workers' education was completely and deliberately ignored under the Kuomintang regime, by the spring of 1949 when the people's government was in existence in certain urban centers, free education on a mass scale was extended to vast numbers of city workers for the first time in Chinese history. By December 1950 more than 1,000,000 workers had enrolled in the various workers' spare-time schools and, during the current year, this number is expected to reach 1,500,000.

Today every worker can enroll in a spare-time school. He can either attend a school organized and financed by his factory trade union or he can attend one run by the government in the neighborhood of his home. If he is a day-time worker, he can attend evening school; if a night shift worker, he can attend day school.

Generally speaking, there are two types of spare-time schools. One concentrates on raising the cultural level of the workers. For those who have had no education, elementary courses in reading and writing and simple arithmetic are given. For those who have had some schooling, primary school and even middle school education is offered. Eventually, all workers will be expected to

have a minimum vocabulary of at least 1,000 words so that they can read newspapers and simple books. A higher cultural requirement is set for them than for the average peasant.

The second type of school for workers is the technical school where students must have a fairly advanced cultural level. Many of these schools are sponsored by various government ministries, each training the special type of technician it needs. Already qualified technicians, graduates of these schools, have taken up important posts on the production front where they have made outstanding contributions to industrial output.

Even the spare-time schools for raising the cultural level of workers have brought results in the overall production campaign. For example, 279 evening school students from the Fushan Coal Mine in the Northeast have so far submitted 487 suggestions for rationalization to the mine authorities.

Mass education among urban workers has had an uneven development, the chief factor being the period which a given locality has been under the administration of the people's government. In areas like Port Arthur and Dairen which have been liberated for a longer period than many other urban centers, illiteracy has virtually become a thing of the past. The average worker there learns 600 characters a year. Model students easily surpass this figure. One woman worker in Dairen broke the record by mastering 2,000 characters in one year.

Workers in the more recently liberated areas are working hard to emulate and surpass their colleagues in the Northeast industrial centers and they are fast catching up.

Workers' Middle Schools

Much has been done to popularize education in new China, but the people's government is not resting content with these initial accomplishments. While emphasizing the necessity for bringing education within the reach of as many working people as possible, the people's government, at the same time, has been doing its utmost to raise the educational level

of workers to higher and higher planes. And to implement this aim there have been established middle schools catering exclusively to workers and peasants as well as a new-type of higher school, the People's University.

This step on the part of the people's government is logical, for new China is under the leadership of the working class on the basis of a firm alliance between the four classes --- workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and national capitalists. This being the nature of New Democracy, it is natural that working people should be trained for the leading positions in the administration in ever larger numbers.

The first worker-peasant middle school was organized in Peking on April 3, 1950. By the end of last year, 24 such schools were set up throughout the country with a total enrollment of 4,034 students. More are scheduled to open in the future. These schools provide in three years' intensive study a regular six-year middle school education for cadres of worker or peasant origin.

Special Students

At the present time, students for these schools are chosen from those cadres who have a record of three to eight years of revolutionary work. They may either have had a formal primary school education or they have acquired one through self-study. The age of these students ranges from 18 to 35.

Because of the special type of student enrolled in these schools, they are run differently from ordinary middle schools. For example, emphasis is laid on self-reliance in study. Theory and practice are closely united. After graduation these students will be admitted into colleges and universities for further study.

Graduates of these worker-peasant middle schools can obtain a higher education at the Chinese People's University, which opened in Peking in February of this year, or in other colleges and universities. This university is to train intellectuals of worker and peasant origin for responsible posts in the gigantic task of national construction. The university is patterned on the famous

rab-faks (worker's faculties) in the Soviet Union with modifications in the light of conditions prevailing in China. More than 50 Soviet professors have been invited to join the university which is divided into several departments --Economics, Planned Economics Finance and Credit, Trade, Co-operatives, Factory Administration, Law and Foreign Affairs.

The school has 1,588 full-time students in the main departments. There are an additional 1,129 students specializing in two short courses in the Russian language and law. Of the regular students, industrial workers with meritorious records comprise nine percent, revolutionary cadres with three to eight years practical experience account for 51 percent, and intellectuals with high political level make up the remaining 40 percent. Among the students are many combat heroes, model workers and activists.

SUCH is the orientation of new China's education—in the service of workers and peasants. But the picture is not complete without mentioning the number of laborers' children attending regular primary and middle schools. In the Northeast the children of workers, peasants and urban poor comprise 81.3 percent of those in middle schools. Students from peasant families account for 94 percent of the total number of primary school students in Linsien in Pingyuan province. In the four North China provinces of Hopei, Shansi, Chahar and Pingyuan, the sons and daughters of poor peasants and middle peasants make up 70.6 percent of the total enrollment in middle schools. The domain of education is now no longer monopolized by the privileged few. Its door has been thrown open to the toiling masses.

These gains are impressive. They are the first victories in a long struggle to wipe out illiteracy and to raise the cultural and technical level of the people. It is a hard struggle, but the day when all of China's millions are literate is not far off.

— LUNG MEN

East China Land Reform



In accordance with the government decision ordering the speeding up of land reform in East China, peasants and government workers throughout the area are hard at work this winter redividing the land.

For the first time hundreds of thousands of landless peasant families are receiving land of their own. The results of land reform are already being felt in the cities where the increased purchasing power of the peasants is opening up a whole new market for industrial goods.

Top photo shows government cadres and peasants in Ninping county, Chekiang, measuring land prior to redistribution. Lower photo shows peasants uprooting stone landmarks planted by landlords.

Reforming Criminals in New China

While KMT jails were breeding grounds for criminals, new China's prisons are educating and reforming even professional criminals for honest, productive life.

THE liberation of China has seen great victories on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts. As China builds a new society the importance of these victories has become well known. Not so well known, however, is the initial victory won in the fight against crime.

In pre-liberation days crime was always a big problem in the large cities because of the inflation, unemployment and starvation, which were direct results of the Kuomintang's misrule of the country. Also, the semi-legal and illegal operations of the Kuomintang itself, as well as its principal members, added to the general state of lawlessness which prevailed.

The chief function of the prison in the old society was simply to guard prisoners and keep them apart from society. Prisoners were not educated, while only a handful of prison workshops were established. Generally, the prison authorities paid little attention to teaching prisoners a trade and even if a prisoner did learn one, society was such that after his release he would have little opportunity to use it. With widespread unemployment, competition for jobs was keen and ex-prisoners were the last to be hired.

Under such conditions ex-prisoners had scant opportunity to "go straight." Virtually their only means of existence was to link up with other ex-criminals and commit further crimes. As a result the old prison became a breeding place for master criminals.

New Methods Used

The new prison is a school and a factory, a place to learn and work. The main task is to win over prisoners and reform them so that they will become useful citizens and active participants in the social reconstruction of China. Along these lines the success already achieved has been remarkable, particularly in those regions which were liberated earlier.

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The basic policy in reforming prisoners is education. In order to win them over and reform them the chief object is not to allow the prisoners to remain idle while in prison. Experience has shown that idleness not only strengthens the prisoners' bad habits but also has a demoralizing effect.

Under the new system every prisoner is occupied by study, work and participation in different social and recreational activities.

To begin with, there is the formal education. This can be said to have three aspects, namely: literary education, political education and labor education.

Literary education is much like that in an ordinary school. If prisoners are illiterate, they are taught to read and write. If they have had some previous education they attend higher classes to carry on their education. In the Harbin prison this type of education has been carried on for several years and by now the problem of illiteracy has been completely done away with.

Political education is an entirely new type of education. Its purpose is to change the ideology of the prisoners. While different prisoners have different ideas, most of them have a common philosophy. They think it is proper and justifiable to lead a criminal life if they have no other means of earning a living. They are accustomed to live on the labor of others and cannot see the importance of earning their own living by honest work. In fact, when they enter prison, they have

generally grown to feel ashamed of earning a living.

In the old society most criminals found that nine times out of ten they escaped arrest, especially as they became older and more proficient. Thus, they were encouraged to continue their careers of crime. They also felt that they had been treated unjustly by the old society in which they were the victims of unemployment and starvation. Many believed that by committing a crime they were getting even with the old society.

Thus, in order to reform the prisoners it is first necessary to wipe out their parasitical ideology and then to introduce a new ideology—that of living by honest toil and by service to the people. This is the function of political education.

Reforming Thieves

A specific example of how this system works is the experience gained in reforming thieves in the Tientsin prison. Here they are divided into three classes: juvenile, occasional and professional. These three groups are not allowed to mix with one another so that they can be dealt with differently and the harmful influence of the professional criminals can be isolated. Each class is divided into small groups of 10 to 12 men. Each group lives together in order to facilitate group discussion and to conduct collective life. A capable prisoner of good behavior is chosen as group leader.

A lecture on the contrast between the old and new society is first given in order to expose the evils of the old society and to show the prisoners how it was the force of circumstances which led them into their criminal careers.

Then the prison officials try to help them analyze their own personal histories and the effects of their crimes and bad habits on themselves. It is made clear to them that there is no way out for them if they persist in their old practices. They are urged to study so as to reform themselves for their personal benefit as well as for the benefit of society.

The purpose of such an education is to help them discover what their own thoughts actually are and to analyze them in line with the penal policy of the government.

Both juvenile and occasional thieves are usually quite frank. Once they understand that it is the policy of the government to help them, they freely discuss their past criminal activities and become willing to study and learn a trade. Gradually, they begin to feel that it is a great shame not to be frank about their past. Thus, these two categories have been found to make comparatively rapid progress and the political education they receive accelerates their literary and labor education.

Professional Criminals

In the case of the professionals, progress at first is slow. They are generally the so-called hardened criminals who have had considerable prison experience which has inbred in them a thoroughly antagonistic attitude toward the prison authorities. Past experience has taught them not to be frank and to lie in order to get by.

Court and prison authorities have found that short sentences for this type of criminal are not beneficial. Thus, they are usually sentenced to at least two years. The professionals at first react badly to such a stiff sentence, becoming quite unhappy and refusing to be reformed. When the prison officials try to explain the new penal policy the prisoners think it is merely some new method to induce them to tell the truth and trap them.

However, after a while even the toughest prisoners begin to realize that there is something new, that

the authorities are sincere. Slowly some of them come around to admitting their crimes and mistakes and show a desire to reform themselves. These soon become the activists among the group and their stories are very effective in educating the other prisoners.

Sometimes they talk at group meetings and thus become living examples of reformed men. With their help many other prisoners begin to follow suit. Finally, only a few remain steadfast in refusing to tell the truth. But even these eventually come around for the group pressure of their fellow prisoners and co-workers is very great.

At one prison it was found that some of the more hardened cases, discouraged because of the efficiency of the police in the old Liberated Areas, secretly planned to go south to the newly-liberated areas following their release in the hope of resuming their criminal careers. When this was discovered, the authorities brought a dozen thieves caught in the newly-liberated areas to speak at the prison.

At the meetings held with these "imported" criminals, the slogan, "Those who violate the interests of the people can never evade the people's law" was brought home to the prisoners. After several such meetings even the most hard-bitten prisoners gave up the idea that they might find a "free area" for thievery in another part of the country. As a result they began to study and work like the other prisoners.

Once a prison is able to establish such an atmosphere among its inmates, it becomes relatively easy to reform newcomers. Everybody in the prison is ready to help them

to be honest and at the same time those who may stubbornly wish to adhere to the old attitude find little support.

Labor Education

Labor education is the central task for reforming prisoners. In the new prisons the authorities are doing their best to establish workshops and modern factories in order to provide the prisoners with different kinds of work opportunities.

Productive labor itself has a great educational value. It helps each prisoner develop the technique of production and the habit of working through which he can change his outlook toward life. Labor is particularly effective for those prisoners who have had no previous working experience. Those participating in productive labor for the first time frequently become quite enthusiastic.

The skilled workers among the prisoners are encouraged to teach the unskilled. Those who teach their skill to the newcomers are openly praised by the group, while those who refuse to do so are criticized. This is the established tradition in all prisons in the old liberated areas—to improve and pass-on one's knowledge of a trade.

At first it is difficult to make the professional or habitual criminal interested in productive labor. He is the residue of the old society who has never worked and is proud of it. Prisoners like this hate work and refuse to acquire a skill in production, although they generally have a skill in criminal practices.

The latter skill they are quite anxious to improve. They enjoy a life of loafing and when in prison



Market

— by Feng Jen

they often receive gifts from their criminal friends on the outside. Thus, they are able to live more comfortably than the ordinary prisoners. They feel no sense of shame at serving a prison sentence and they know that the new government will not make them suffer in prison. They simply refuse to work and when they get a chance they try to escape.

Reforming Old Timers

In dealing with this type the Harbin prison authorities have brought new methods of treatment into play. First, sentences must be heavier than for ordinary criminals. Two years of imprisonment is considered a minimum. Second, the characteristics of the professional criminal are brought up and criticized publicly in order to create an atmosphere in which the disapproval of the whole prison community will be brought to bear on those who refuse to reform.

Third, strict discipline is enforced. The professional criminals are not allowed to receive visitors, letters or gifts from the outside. "Those who do not work shall not eat." Every day the professional criminal is assigned a certain amount of work which gradually gets heavier. If he does not finish his work he is not allowed to eat his daily meals. At first some hardened criminals refuse to work but after a few days they become quite willing to work.

Fourth, if these prisoners make any progress they are praised and encouraged. It is pointed out that the government is not deliberately antagonistic toward them. The main purpose is to help them rid themselves of former bad habits and acquire a desire to do real work.

After half a year of such methods more than 90 percent of the hardened criminals in the Harbin prison developed a genuine interest in changing their former attitude, and had become diligent workers. Many have become experts in the trade they learned. Such prisoners invariably develop a feeling of gratitude toward the prison authorities for having helped them. They themselves then become a strong influence in the reformation of other hardened criminals.

It must be pointed out that it is a long and painful process for the

hardened criminal to change his attitude from that of refusal to work to that of interest in his work. He must lose his former ideas of exploiting others in order to be able to accept the new idea of being hard-working, which is contrary to his way of thinking. During the first few days of actual physical labor he undoubtedly will even suffer pain both in body and mind. It is quite natural that after the first attempt the prisoners become discouraged and want to give up.

At this point political education is brought in to help the prisoners realize the need for changing their former ideas and for accepting the fresh idea of earning their own living by honest work and by service to society. Once they are able to overcome the initial difficulties it is easy for them to make further progress.

The policy of labor production not only helps the prisoners to learn a useful trade but also helps the government to reduce prison expenses. Before liberation governmental expenses for prisons were always great. A prison was a consuming unit.

Productive Units

At present prisoners are organized on the basis of productive units. Several prisons in the Northeast are not only able to support themselves but also are able to utilize their profits to expand prison industries and to improve the living conditions of the inmates.

When prisons are overcrowded and there are not enough working facilities within the walls, then some prisoners are sent to work outside. For example, in Mukden some prisoners were organized and sent to work in mines. In Hopei province, prisoners have been formed into labor brigades for work on dike repairs and river dredging. Prior to being sent to such projects the prisoners are organized for discussion and preparation.

In Mukden, prisoners first discussed the question: "Why does our government send us to go outside and work in the mine?" After they understood that they would thus have a chance to do useful work and that if they did well, the mine would employ them after they finish their prison terms, they became quite enthusiastic about the

expedition. The next question brought up was: "How shall we work in the mine?" During this discussion the prisoners brought up many different ideas. Finally, they reached a decision and a labor agreement was formulated by the prisoners themselves.

Then, just prior to their departure for work in the mine, the prisoners held another meeting to discuss the question of escape while outside the prison. This matter was discussed for three days. As a result of these meetings, it was decided that three classes of prisoners were most likely to try to escape. Those with long sentences, those who have made little progress in reformation and habitual criminals. Finally it was decided by the prisoners that those falling into the suspected categories should be replaced by other prisoners unless they are guaranteed by their own small groups.

Willing Workers

After all preparations had been completed, the first group of 500 prisoners left for the mine. At first the mine authorities were not very happy to have the prisoners. However, after a one week trial period, they changed their minds. The prisoners had good self-discipline and not only fulfilled their quota but surpassed it by 40 percent. Now the mining authorities welcome prisoners as workers and have offered jobs to all prisoners when they finish their sentences.

Prison reform, however, cannot be accomplished singlehandedly by the authorities and the help of the prisoners. There must also be help from society itself. Before 1948 when the problem of unemployment still remained to be solved in the Northeast, prisoners who were released were not always successful in finding jobs. As a result quite a few gradually returned to their old lives of crime. Because of this situation, prisons gave those scheduled for release permission to remain in prison as temporary workers.

At present there is no unemployment problem in the Northeast and prisoners have no worry about finding jobs once they have completed their sentences. However, in some other areas of the country, prisons are still faced with the problem of allowing prisoners to stay on at

the prisons as temporary workers until they can find permanent jobs.

Under the old prison system discipline was the chief problem. On the average there had to be one armed guard for every 10 prisoners. Civilian officers and employees working on routine affairs were numerous. At present the number of guards and civil officers and employees has been sharply reduced. This is made possible because the prisoners themselves maintain their own discipline. It is a new kind of discipline and actually much more effective than the former type.

Before when the guards and officials tried to enforce discipline they brought about immediate resistance on the part of the inmates. The prisoners would deliberately break the rules so as to defy officialdom. Thus there was a constant battle between the authorities and their wards.

New Attitude of Guards

At present the chief function of the guards and officers is to help the prisoners. They act as friends and teachers and are trained to treat the prisoners as human beings and not outcasts. The old attitude of antagonism between authorities and prisoners has been turned into one of cooperation.

Prisoners are encouraged to govern themselves. Self-government is used to help solve their problems. The small groups organized for political education are also the basic units which elect re-

presentatives to form the self-governing bodies which have their headquarters in the prisoners' club. An executive committee is elected to take charge of all prisoners' activities. For different tasks the executive committee selects subcommittees such as the drama committee, the music committee, the wall newspaper committee and so on. A big weekly meeting is called to discuss problems of prison life.

Self-government by the prisoners plays an important part in the enforcement of discipline. A definite system of rewards and punishment is set up to encourage good behavior and discourage bad habits. If a prisoner breaks the rules he is advised or criticized by his fellow prisoners. If the violation is of a serious nature a public meeting of criticism and self-criticism is carried out. Punishment is recommended to the prison authorities for final decision.

The collective life participated in by all prisoners, which is led by the most active elements and is encouraged by the prison authorities, creates new standards of behavior and a new atmosphere of life which turns out to be a constant good influence on every prisoner. This is the most effective method of discipline as well as of reformation.

Once the prisoners are at the stage where they enforce their own discipline the problem of escape is not a serious one. As one official said: "Only counter-revolutionaries need to be heavily guarded. Ordinary prisoners will guard them-

selves very well. We treat prisoners as human beings and they react like human beings."

Even when prisoners are working outside the prison, escape is not a serious problem. For example, in Hopei province when more than 3,400 prisoners were sent to work on flood control only 61 guards were used. In Mukden only 19 guards and five civilian officers were sent with an entire labor brigade of 500. Among prisoners who worked in mines a typical comment is: "In the mine you have a good chance to cut down your sentence and be released early. Besides there are jobs waiting if you work well."

In the Harbin prison, carpenters and blacksmiths have been constantly sent outside to do jobs without guards and not a single escape has been attempted. The prisoners are well disciplined and efficient and in many cases have proved to be better workers than ordinary handicraftsmen.

Responsible Outlook

Once when several prisoners were working in a cotton warehouse outside the prison, the place caught on fire. The prisoners immediately dashed in, breaking the windows with their fists in order to save the cotton. On another occasion, in 1949, a group of prisoners from the Harbin prison were assigned to a state farm with a group of new prisoners from Mukden, which had recently been liberated. The new prisoners from Mukden tried to escape and the Harbin prisoners, without being urged by their officers, chased after them and, after a pitched battle, succeeded in driving the would-be escapees back. Unless prisoners have been thoroughly reformed they would never show such a sense of responsibility.

Thus, prisons under new democracy have become schools and factories which are re-educating criminals and are turning out useful citizens. The problem of recidivism is rapidly disappearing. Together with progress in economic reconstruction, the old social evils closely associated with crime, such as unemployment and poverty, are steadily being removed. As a result it is natural that new China is winning a great victory in the fight against crime.



Overnight Wagon Station in North China

— by Wang Chi

— YEN CHING-YUEH

Medical Volunteers for Korea

Shanghai, as well as other cities, has been effected by the "Volunteer for Korea" movement which has been spreading throughout the country. An increasing number of students, workers, businessmen and others have begun to volunteer for service in Korea or for other national defense work within China.

One of the largest recent groups to leave Shanghai for Korea was the Medical Volunteer Corps composed of 321 doctors, nurses, technicians and others. Completely equipped with medicines, portable X-ray machinery, etc. the group received a rousing send-off by the Shanghai population.



At a meeting prior to their departure, a number of local civic leaders paid tribute to the group, and earnestly promised them that the people of Shanghai would redouble their efforts to build a new city and to work for world peace during their absence.

Speaking on behalf of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Committee for Defending World Peace and Opposing US Aggression, Feng Ting declared: "The Chinese people have become a decisive factor in the world peace movement. The Korean people will soon gain their final victory."

On the day of the group's departure a farewell parade of some 20,000 local medical workers took place through the city, ending up in a mass rally at the North Station just before train time.

Top photo shows the heads of the three teams into which the medical volunteers' corps is divided. Left, Chang Hsi-ming, head of the third team; Lin Ching-chen, head of the first team; and Huang Chia-sze, chief of the corps and concurrently head of the second team.

Photo at left shows a section of the farewell parade passing down Nanking Road in Shanghai.

Luis Taruc: Philippine People's Leader

LUIS Taruc, leader of the Philippine people's liberation movement, has long been a figure of legendary proportions both at home and abroad. Pronounced dead dozens of times by the frightened Quirino government, the 37-year old leader of the Hukbalahaps has turned up time and again to continue at the helm of the movement to free his country from landlord exploitation, graft and corruption, and American interference.

Taruc first came to public notice during the war against Japan. He was an organizer of the Hukbalahap, formed in 1942, when the Japanese invaded the islands. The Philippine government went into exile, some officials collaborating with the Japanese while others sat out the war in comfort in America. The Japanese proceeded to colonize the islands and the people, left without any leadership, soon worked out their own plans of resistance under men like Taruc. Resistance took the form of a strongly organized guerilla movement.

However, even in this period of struggle against the Japanese, the Huk movement was more than just anti-Japanese imperialism. Under Taruc's direction the movement became a struggle for liberation based on the age old peasant drive for a share of the land he tills.

Despite high-sounding promises of reform after the war made by the government in exile to Taruc and the Hukbalahaps, the war's end found the returning landlords and big capitalists as greedy as ever. In the rural areas, land which had been taken over by the peasants was forcibly returned to the land owners. Those who refused to accept this were arrested, beaten, their huts burned down and their goods confiscated. In the cities hunger and poverty were the lot of the workers.

As the terror grew so did the people's resistance. Using their experience under Japanese rule, and responding to Taruc's call, the Huks again organized a fight for liberation.

Today the Hukbalahap movement and its leader Luis Taruc has spread fear into the hearts of the corrupt Quirino government and its American backers. Since VJ Day the people's movement, spearheaded by the Huks, has grown on a nation-wide scale.

LUIS Taruc comes from a family which is typical of the Philippines. Born on June 21, 1913 in San Luis in Pampanga province of poor peasants, he grew up in a town which was impoverished, out-of-the-way, quiet and peaceful in a most feudal way, and almost entirely Catholic in religion.

Like the mass of the population of central Luzon, the people of San Luis are poor, landless peasants or migratory seasonal workers. Not more than one percent are land owners; the rest own not even the patch of land where their dilapidated huts stand. The handful of rich and the Catholic Church lord it over the poor.

Despite his Catholic parents, the young Taruc "acquired a deep sense of repulsion of the hypocritical ways of the Church hierarchy and the 'pious devotees'," Taruc recalls.

Determined to "make something" of their son, Taruc's parents sent him to school. It was in one of the richest towns of central Luzon, San Miguel, that the young Taruc finished his elementary schooling. San Miguel contained some of the island's biggest landlords, rice barons and rice monopolists. It also had the poorest peasants, landless and eternally threatened with eviction.

Poor Peasant Background

It was in and around San Miguel, as a schoolboy, that Luis Taruc tasted the bitter dregs of his class—the exploited and persecuted peasant. He recalls how his father poured out the best years of his life, only to sink deeper into the morass of misery and humiliation. He remembers his mother, much younger than his father, equally as hard-working, patient and thrifty—who only reaped wrinkles and accumulated farm debts. It was here that the boy sold fish, chickens and vegetables in town with his mother, and it was then that he found that the "richest, haughty and sneering at us from the windows of their palatial mansions, are the most stingy and penny-pinching."

During his elementary school days Taruc worked as a baggage carrier at night and on Saturdays and Sundays at the San Miguel railway station. Following completion of school he left home to continue his studies in the town of Tarlac.

Although he was determined to educate himself, Taruc soon became actively interested in the labor and peasant movement. At 16 he joined the petitioners' committee of the Hacienda Luisita tenants for better treatment, and helped in the abortive, unorganized strike of sugar and transport workers. Hacienda Luisita was a typical Spanish-Catholic Church landholding, and the mill for its farm produce was a typical example of feudalistic and untrammelled capitalistic exploitation.

Life in feudal Tarlac developed a worker-peasant class consciousness for the youth. After finishing high school, he hungered for more learning, not so much as an individual but because of "a call and challenge to serve my oppressed class." With this in mind he went to Manila to work in the daytime and to study nights.

There Taruc was up against the worst odds. Recommended by the then Secretary of Interior for a job, Taruc was given the dirtiest manual job in the city—that of sewer cleaner. After two months, when it was obvious that there was no chance for him to appear and smell decent in school (National University, pre-law), he asked to be given work as an ordinary pick and shovel laborer.

After two years elapsed, before he could finish his law course, Taruc was kicked out of his job as timekeeper (to which he had been promoted after a

year as a laborer). Like many others, Taruc was a victim of the ancient custom of political maneuvering and the spoils system.

Determined to continue his studies, but needing work to support himself, Taruc made the endless rounds looking for a job. It was to no avail.

Faced with this situation, Taruc's frustration turned to serious and careful contemplation. It was 1934-35, a period of strikes and rebellions.

Describing this important phase in his life, Taruc says, "I mixed with the Minerva strikers and saw blood flow from justice-seeking pickets. I went to Mandili and spoke at a peasant rally, made tryst with the hunted Lope de la Rosa, joined the Hunger Demonstrations of unemployed and underpaid workers and employees of Malacanan on July 11, 1935—and there I met a future good friend and comrade, to whom I owe my first clear comprehension of the significance of the class struggle, of feudalism, capitalism and imperialism, and, above all, of international scientific socialism. My sentiments found expression, my aspirations and 'idealism' found a firm, steady, realistic direction, and my energy found a limitless field of activities."

Taruc Becomes Active Politically

It was not long before Taruc joined up with Pedro Abad Santos, head of the Socialist Party. At that time the leaders of the Communist Party were in prison or in exile and the party had been forced underground, and Taruc, deeming it most essential to carry out open, mass action, thus joined the still legal Socialist Party.

He started from the bottom of the ranks as a stagehand, an office helper, and as an apprentice in odd jobs in the party. He slept on benches and tables and lived alternately in comrades' homes. By 1936 Taruc was designated Acting Secretary of the Socialist Party, a move that was soon ratified and made permanent at an enlarged central committee conference. Taruc was thus immediately catapulted into mass activities—organizational meetings, political meetings, writing editorials and political articles in the party paper, leading strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, and political action during elections.

From the start Taruc was a coordinator and middleman between the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. In 1938 the two parties finally merged and Taruc, who had played a large part in bringing this about, became a member of the new political bureau.

The anti-Japanese war brought on increased activity and the National Anti-Japanese United Front was formed on February 6, 1942. Guerilla squads and

defense units were organized. On March 29, 1942 the Hukbalahap was inaugurated as the People's Anti-Japanese Army.

* * *

IN July 1950, soon after President Quirino had cockily pronounced Taruc dead, the Huk leader was interviewed by a Manila newspaperman in the hills of Luzon. The newspaperman, Manual P. Manahan, publisher of the *Bagong Buhay*, found his trip an eye-opener. His guides, young and old peasant guerillas, asked many questions.

"What's the latest on Korea? What do the American imperialists intend to do by defending Taiwan from the sea?"

Manahan later commented: "I answered their questions and wondered, especially when I found out later that many of them had only reached as far as grade two in their schooling, how did they keep themselves so well-posted? Why such interest in local and international politics by boys scarcely twenty-three?"

In his interview, Manahan wrote of the Huk leader's views. Taruc told him: "We love the American people as intensely as we hate the American imperialists and their puppets, and trust that these good Americans will not permit this handful of war criminals to plunge their country into a useless war."

On elections in the Philippines, which even American newspapermen described as extremely crooked, Taruc said: "We can no longer expect clean elections. . . . The armed struggle is being pushed to eliminate this government."

How strong are the Huks? "Almost all strategic points in the major islands have been penetrated and the masses are rallying to support the movement."

In the Huk areas the peasants were for the first time living free from graft and landlord exploitation. When the present government, is overthrown, Taruc said, there will be years of cooperation between businessmen, peasants, workers and landowners who helped the movement.

Referring to the often mentioned Huk timetable for taking the Philippines, Taruc told Manahan: "There is no such thing. . . . It is not we who will make the timetable. It will be the events happening here internally and in the outside world. The timing of any liberation revolt is not determined by its leaders but rather by the will to fight of the people who are persecuted. . . . However, we expect this to happen within the next two years, from our own analysis and the movements of the American imperialists."



Philippine leader Luis Taruc, holding newspaper, surrounded by fellow Huks. This picture was taken last summer.

New Deal for the Movie Industry

An interview with Tsolin

LIKE the other arts and media of public information, the Chinese movie industry has made great progress in the months since liberation. Freed from the oppressive hand of the KMT which feared, and thus closely supervised, all avenues through which "dangerous" thoughts might reach the public, China's movie makers are today turning out an increasing number of films which have both high artistic quality and valuable educational content.

For a clear idea of what liberation has meant to the Chinese movie industry the *Review* went to see Tsolin, producer and director at the Wen Hua Studio.

A visit to a Chinese movie studio is not a visit to Hollywood. Wen Hua, one of Shanghai's private motion picture companies, is located on the grounds of an old ancestral temple in a suburban village. The main hall and wings of the temple, partitioned into smaller rooms, now serve as the administrative center of the studio.

Surrounding the "temple" are the stages, almost entirely built of wood and lacking all but the barest minimum in technical equipment. Here, minus the customarily imagined glamor of the movie world, some of the country's best motion pictures are being turned out.

Following are the questions raised by the *Review* and Tsolin's answers.

* * *

QUESTION: In the actual making of movies today what would you say is the main direction?

ANSWER: We are attempting to lay equal stress on educational value and artistic achievement. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said, the artistic aspect of any work must not be neglected by an over-concentration on the political aspect.

As a private company run on a cooperative basis by all the employ-

Tsolin is one of China's best known stage and screen directors. After a successful career of stage directing, Tsolin turned to the screen in 1945 when the Wen Hua Studio was formed. His most recent movie, "Corrosion," has won wide acclaim in China and plans are at present being formulated for its showing abroad.

ees, we necessarily have to consider the box office. However, we have found that if we pay sufficient attention to the educational content of the movie and its artistic quality the box office tends to take care of itself.

China today is a land where a new society is being built and the public is eager to increase its knowledge and understanding. Thus, if the movies are good, they attract sizable audiences.

However, some producers who have tried to capitalize on the public's increased interest in movies by relying mainly on big-name stars and other old tricks of the trade and neglecting the educational and artistic aspects have been confronted with box office failures.

* * *

QUESTION: In view of the fact that China does not have a large number of movie houses and since the majority are clustered chiefly in the big cities, what is being done to get the movies to the large potential audience in the hinterland?

ANSWER: Altogether China has about 1,000 movie theaters, of which nearly 400 are located in the Northeast (Manchuria). The majority of the remainder are to be found in the large cities such as Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

In order to overcome the shortage as quickly as possible, mobile movie units are being set up to tour

the countryside. The first group, which is now being formed and which will start on the road in the immediate future, is made up of 300 units. Each unit is equipped with a truck, projector, sound equipment, generators and so on. Seventy of these units have been assigned to the East China area.

Plans for formation of additional groups have already been drawn up and it is anticipated that the number of separate units will be increased to 700. Work has already begun on making 16 mm. copies of standard 35 mm. films for these units.

The units, each of which will be completely self-contained, will travel around the countryside, setting up their equipment in village meeting halls and other suitable places where shows will be given at popular prices which the country people can afford. Since one of the main goals of the movies today is to reach a mass audience, these units are expected to play a great role in laying the foundation for accomplishing this.

* * *

QUESTION: How has the criticism and self-criticism movement, which has swept all sections of Chinese society, developed among the members of the movie industry?

ANSWER: After each movie is finished, the studio gathers all press notices and audience opinion possible and discusses the movie. Special previews are shown, such as ones for cultural workers. Letters to newspapers discussing a movie are also collected. In this way a feeling for public demand is gathered for future movies.

However, criticism and self-criticism actually gets under way when work on the movie starts. In our studio there is at least one big weekly meeting in which all people working on the particular movie participate. One of the most significant developments in this line is that stage-hands, technicians and

other workers take part. They offer criticism not only of their own part in the production but on any other aspect of the work. Before liberation I had often noticed that, aside from their own jobs, workers in the film industry frequently were indifferent toward the production as a whole.

Naturally, such an attitude made for less efficiency in the individual's work. Since liberation we have overcome many of our technical problems and today's movies are much better. This is not because of any improvement in our equipment but simply because of the heightened interest in their work shown by our technicians and other workers.

I think a typical example of the attitude of the movie workers today is one which we experienced during the filming of "Corrosion" (腐蚀). Midway through one scene, a worker pointed out a defect in the set which, if it had not been discovered, would have made the scene entirely implausible. Both the set designer and myself, although the scene had been rehearsed many times, failed to notice this point. In other cases the workers now often make practical and realistic criticisms which may have escaped the rest of the personnel.

In presenting "Corrosion" we gave a credit line to everyone who

participated in the production, by including all their signatures in the introduction.

* * *

QUESTION: How does the system of criticism and self-criticism work among the authors and writers?

ANSWER: It has been my experience that even old established writers have found this new system acceptable. This is definitely the trend in film writing. Writers, as well as actors, directors and all others working in the studio, now participate in criticism and self-criticism meetings as a matter of course.

When a script is completed, it is subjected to "bombardment." That is, we hold a meeting and examine it minutely from all angles. In many cases scripts are literally torn apart at such meetings and have to be done over. Since the spirit of criticism is constructive, no one takes offense, though there may be differences of opinion as to the correctness of any particular criticism.

The general process in movie making can now be called a co-operative effort inasmuch as all people concerned render their opinions and so the script writer is sub-

jected to no more or no less criticism than the director, the actor or even the prop man.

In discussing script writers it might be worthwhile to mention present methods regarding actual writing. Just after liberation writers began experimenting with the collective writing system in which a number of writers would collaborate. However, it was found that work did not get on so well when too many people worked on the same script, because the job of getting organized and turning out the work was rather difficult.

At present we have found that the best method of collective script writing is for three people to work together. Actually, the majority of scripts are being turned out by individual writers. However, even in this case the final product is really a collective effort because of the rigorous criticism and self-criticism to which the script is subjected.

* * *

QUESTION: In the past, we understand, with the exception of the big names in the movie and theatrical world, actors often were not held in particularly high esteem. For instance, we have heard that formerly parents frequently tried to dissuade their children from following a theatrical career, feeling that it was not reputable enough. Has there been a change in the social position of movie people since liberation?

ANSWER: The social status of those connected with the movie industry definitely has been raised since liberation. This, of course, is quite natural since the actors have an important role to perform in educating as well as entertaining the public. Today the artist is considered of great importance in the building of a new society.

The new role of the movie profession is clearly illustrated by the fact that we were represented in the People's Political Consultative Conference, the nation's ruling body which brought the new Chinese republic into being on October 1, 1949. Also, for example, representatives from our industry were among the Chinese delegates



Scene in a KMT concentration camp where a progressive worker in the cooperatives is beaten and shot to death, from the movie "Corrosion."

to the second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw last year.

One of the most noticeable results of the raised social position of movie people is that all of them now take their responsibilities to the public more seriously than ever. In these times of vast social change political understanding is of utmost importance. It is a key to action and general understanding of our society. Thus, most of our personnel spend at least two hours a day studying specific political questions, the political situation as a whole and how it affects them and how they fit into the task of helping in the construction of a new China.

Before liberation the attitude of many theatrical people toward their work—which frequently did not include any profound thought on the subject of responsibility to the public—can be summed up as commercialism, or at best, art for art's sake. This shortcoming can be seen in many of the films which were produced in pre-liberation days. Even in those cases where, despite Kuomintang censorship and other pressure, attempts were made to present topical and intelligent movies the outcome was greatly affected by this common but thoroughly impractical slogan.

However, quite a few pictures of social significance did manage to get through KMT censorship and other limitations of the period.

QUESTION: We have heard a lot about how the actors today study their roles much more carefully than in the past. Could you give us an example of this new approach?

ANSWER: Since liberation the actors have become much closer to the people they portray. If a movie is about factory workers, for example, the actors go into the factory themselves, sometimes spending weeks in studying the scene, watching how the workers move, how they handle machines, how they talk, and most important of all how they live and feel. Thus, today actors are able to portray people far more accurately than in the past.

In a number of ways, before



Two leading actors, Shih Hwei and Tan Yi, play the main roles in the movie version of Mao Tun's "Corrosion."

liberation, a combination of the idea of art for art's sake and lack of an understanding of society resulted in the actor not being too clear in his characterizations. This made him an easy mark for the host of Hollywood movies which flooded the China market. Often the actor unconsciously picked up ideas for his interpretations from foreign films. This accounted for much of the similarity which sometimes seemed to exist between some pre-liberation Chinese movies and Hollywood films.

An example of the new way movie people are going about their job is to be found in a Wen Hua film now in production, "Captain Kwan" (關連長), a story about a People's Liberation Army hero who sacrificed his life during the battle of Shanghai in order to save the lives of a group of school children. Before shooting began the actors went to Captain Kwan's old outfit and lived with the soldiers for three months. They dressed as soldiers, lived with the soldiers and participated in their daily routine.

After completion of the field work on the story, the actors returned to the studio and, with government permission, brought Kwan's old company back with them both as technical advisers and

as performers in many of the scenes.

Now that Captain Kwan's outfit is here at the studio, they are a daily demonstration of the virtues of the PLA. It was suggested by the army that on days when we are actually shooting, we will feed the soldiers. On days off the army takes care of their food. Today, for instance, we are having a Lunar New Year party, starting at noon with a meal and ending up this evening with special performances by the different actors. However, since we are not working this afternoon, the soldiers refused to participate in our New Year's lunch, saying that their responsibility would not allow them to "waste" our food, though they would gladly and happily join us in the evening for the entertainment.

Behavior such as this not only raises the prestige of the PLA soldiers in the eyes of our staff, but cannot help but have some direct influence on the individual actors who are portraying members of this army company.

While it is not directly connected with your question, it might be worthwhile at this point to mention the amount of work which is now spent in turning out a movie. Before liberation movies were often

made in no more than a couple of weeks. Today, work is careful and thorough. Not only are several months sometimes spent by the actors in preparations prior to shooting, but the actual shooting itself usually takes from two to three months. Other sides of the work are just as carefully done. Ke Ling, the writer who did the script for "Corrosion," spent six months in adopting Mao Tun's novel for the screen. Another innovation is that before shooting begins, the script is rehearsed as a stage play, and a dress rehearsal is arranged so that the action of the story from beginning to end can be viewed and studied from all angles by the director, cameraman, etc.

QUESTION: Has the withdrawal of Hollywood movies from local theaters had any effect upon Chinese movies?

ANSWER: There has not been much of an effect, to speak of, although the withdrawal has opened up more time in those theaters which formerly showed Hollywood movies.

Actually, the Hollywood audience in Shanghai was comparatively small and was restricted to a specific section of the population. Because Chinese movies have become so much better in the past 18 months, Hollywood's following had become even smaller before the public began agitating for withdrawal of all Hollywood films.

The devotees of Hollywood were mainly from the ranks of the white-collar workers of foreign firms who were under day to day foreign influence and the students of the foreign missionary schools who were heavily influenced by institutions patterned more or less on foreign models. It is interesting to note that generally the people who went to see Hollywood pictures did not go to see Chinese pictures, while those who follow Chinese pictures seldom went to foreign movies.

In addition to an actual shrinkage of the local Hollywood market, the audience was rapidly decreasing comparatively as well since ever larger numbers of working class people are beginning to attend the movies and they patronize only Chinese and Soviet movies. As you

probably noticed, even before the formal withdrawal of Hollywood movies, more and more theaters were gradually dropping Hollywood movies or were devoting an increasing amount of time to Chinese films.

QUESTION: There seems to have been a definite quickening in the pace of the more recent Chinese movies. From a foreigner's point of view, this is a welcome development, since it has seemed to us that in the past scenes frequently tended to drag, that they were held over unnecessarily until the last drop had been squeezed from them. Do you think such an observation is valid?

ANSWER: While there may have been a tendency recently to step up the tempo, we are of the opinion that at this stage of the development of the movie industry an increase of pace is actually not desirable and, in fact, we are now taking steps to slow down the pace which we have become accustomed to maintain for city audiences.

The fact is that while the pace may seem slow for the more seasoned movie-goers, it is definitely too fast for the new mass audience of peasants and workers now being developed.

The movie industry is faced with the problem of making films understandable to a great hinterland audience which is still relatively slow-paced in many ways. This is an inheritance from the old feudal, agricultural society where time was not of greatest importance. Workers and farmers, particularly the farmers, are not veteran movie-goers and, being accustomed to long folk dramas, need a slower pace in order to follow an art which is new to them.

Naturally, as life in the countryside increases in tempo with the introduction of machinery, more modern transport and so on the pace of the movies will follow suit. However, for this period we are trying to slow down a bit.

This does not mean, however, that we are going to turn out films which drag on indefinitely or which will become tedious. Specifically speaking, the overall elapsed time for movies is to be shortened. The

goal, decided upon at a national movie industry conference, is to keep pictures down to about 9,000 feet or about an hour and a half showing time.

QUESTION: In summing up, could you briefly describe the contrast in movie making today with the situation under the Kuomintang?

ANSWER: The only difficulty in answering is to keep it brief. The contrast is enormous.

For example, our studio bought the rights to "Corrosion" 18 months before liberation but we didn't even try to film it because we knew it would not be allowed. Although written by one of China's foremost novelists, the Kuomintang had banned the book.

Under the KMT a strict and severe censorship was maintained. Thus, many good stories were not even considered. Sometimes movies were made but could not be shown. Sometimes they had to be taken out of the theaters and re-edited to satisfy the censors, while on other occasions they were simply banned after showing for a day or two. Under such conditions it is not surprising that there was a dearth of decent material to work with. Previously, we were always hard put to know what to do next. Today, however, Wen Hua has enough scripts to carry us through two years' production.

There is no censorship today. Private companies are allowed complete freedom in selecting and producing their pictures and in their other operations. We have a general code which the private movie companies have set up to guide our work. This code may be summarized as *San Fan, San Bu Fan* (The Three Anti's and the Three Not Anti's). That is, we aim that our movies shall be Anti-Imperialism, Anti-Feudalism and Anti-Bureaucratic Capitalism and that they shall not be Anti-People, Anti-Communist and Anti-Soviet Union.

This code, however, is a voluntary measure adopted by the private movie makers themselves and is in harmony with the nation's Common Platform, the program upon which China's four classes are united in the national coalition government.

A Northeast Village Prospers

Since land reform peasants in Tungyungton for the first time in their lives have enough to eat and wear. Overall production has been rising steadily.

SINCE land reform three years ago the peasants of China's Northeast (Manchuria) have seen a great improvement in their living. Tungyungton, a small village in Chihhsien country in east Sungkiang province, is a typical example of the way the face of new China's agricultural areas is being changed for the better.

Although some of the 1950 crops were not too good because of an early frost, the 137 families in Tungyungton harvested 1,600,000 catties (one catty is approximately 1.1 pounds) of grain during last year. The average per person was 2.153 catties. A hired farm laborer was able to earn 8,937 catties of grain. After paying for food, clothing, fodder and public grain the village estimated that it would have a grain surplus of 500,000 catties.

Looking Backward

Before land reform, Tungyungton contained 5,653 *mou* of land, 15 head of cattle, 43 horses and 17 ox-carts. Of this, 2,980 *mou* belonged to the small group of landlords, along with 17 horses and three carts. Eighty-three poor peasants and hired farm laborers had 1,705 *mou*, six head of cattle, three horses and two carts. Another 34 hired farm laborers didn't have a single animal or cart. The remainder, 19 middle peasants, had 11 head of cattle, 14 horses, 10 carts and 855 *mou* of land.

In the past, heavy rainfall brought untold damage to crops while the requisitioning of draught animals by the Japanese occupation forces limited production. Productive forces were at such a low ebb that vast stretches of land were laid waste and yields per farm were very scanty. For example, in the old days, one *mou* of land yielded no more than 60 catties of wheat or 200 catties of sorghum. Life was miserable not only for the poor peasants and hired laborers but for the middle peasants as well.

Some idea of the poor conditions can be seen from the standard of living of typical families in Tungyungton. Middle peasant Liu Cheng-chang had a family of 16 and the entire household had only five pieces of bedclothes to cover themselves during the bitter Northeast winter. Poor peasant Yeh Cheng-fa's family of 12 had only three bed covers. Another poor peasant, Old Wu, who was quite advanced in age, had only a tattered net stuffed with used cotton which he wore as an overcoat during the day and used for a cover at night. The women of many families had nothing to wear but torn cloth. In winter some clothes were made of old burlap sacks.

In 1947 land reform started in the Northeast under the leadership of the people's government. Conditions in Tungyungton began to change for the better. Every person in the village was given seven and a half *mou* of land. The poor and middle peasants, in addition to their original 17 head of cattle and 17 horses, were given 14 horses and two carts from the landlords. Furthermore, the government loaned them five oxen and they them-

selves bought seven horses with the money they received as back payment from the landlord.

Tungyungton is just an ordinary village in Chihhsien county as far as production is concerned. Because of improper leadership at first, many peasants failed to join the Mutual Aid Teams. They thought they could do better working on their own and without the help of others. As a result, their labor power proved weak in comparison with neighboring villages where mutual aid was an accomplished fact.

Mutual Aid Helps

It was only in 1949 that the Yeh Cheng-fa Mutual Aid Team came into being and once it was established it went a long way in increasing production. Immediately other teams sprang up and vied with the Yeh Cheng-fa group. More spading and deeper ploughing were done by these teams and the results on the land they tilled were an agreeable surprise. However, labor efficiency still has not been fully developed and new agricultural techniques will have to be adopted.

Under government encouragement, the peasants reclaimed 1,650 *mou* of land within one year. By 1949, as a result of the government's agricultural loan and their



Harvest

— by Chan Chi

own investment in production with surplus grain, the village could boast 81 horses, 15 oxen and 23 carts. At the end of 1950 the amount of arable land had increased by 8,587 *mou*, an average of 11.5 per person. The entire village of 137 families now possesses 110 horses, 30 oxen and 40 carts.

All the former swamp land has been turned into fertile fields. In 1950 the yield of wheat per *mou* was 165 catties, exceeding the 1944 crop by 149 percent. Sorghum averaged 317 catties per *mou*, an increase of 54 percent over 1944. During 1944, the whole village produced 700,000 catties of grain while in 1949 it was able to turn out 1,400,000 catties despite the fact that crops were far from good because of drought. Although beans and corn were partly destroyed by frost in 1950, the year's yield came to 1,600,000 catties.

At present the main interest of the villagers is centered on the problem of getting better seeds and in using new-type farm tools. Many people in Tungyungton expect to be using Soviet-made threshers by next harvest.

Improved Livelihood

As a result of the general increase in agricultural production throughout the Northeast countryside, transportation has become highly important. Thus, Tungyungton can now expect an income of 160,000 catties of grain from its ox-carts used in this type of service. In addition, the village raises 403 pigs and 1,291 chickens. At present the 20 middle peasants have 34 horses, 16 oxen and 13 carts. The 44 hired farm laborers have 18 horses, eight oxen and 10 carts. Needless to say the life of everyone in the village has become better and more enjoyable. Young people can afford to wear cotton-padded clothes which they never dreamed of having three years ago.

Recently there have been new buildings erected containing 62 rooms with 38 of these equipped

with glass windows. Yeh Cheng-fa, the poor peasant who formerly didn't have enough bedclothes for his family now owns three horses, one cart and tills 200 *mou* of land. In addition, he raises 15 pigs and 40 chickens. In 1950 he was assured of at least 30,000 catties of surplus grain and his cart was able to earn \$20,000,000 Northeast People's Currency.

Even former landlords Sun Po-chang and Chu Su-yi each own three horses and till 200 *mou* of land with their own hands. Both built new houses last year.

Following the autumn harvest, the village sent out 24 carts for transporting grain. In

less than one month a considerable income, amounting to \$100,000,000 in Northeast People's Currency, was received.

* * *

HAND in hand with the rise in the standard of living, the peasants of Tungyungton have raised their political consciousness as a result of their struggles with the landlords and the success of finally throwing off their feudal fetters. The American aggression in Korea is seen as a threat to their newly-won peaceful and prosperous life.

Early in October, when the flames of war spread to the borders of the Northeast, the peasants grew bitter over the American actions, such as strafing Chinese territory. Seven peasants in the village have volunteered to go to Korea. Their families sold their own surplus grain to buy them things they might need.

The day when the volunteers from Tungyungton left for the Korean front they stated at a farewell meeting, "We shall be fighting for the protection of our homes and our beloved young republic. We promise to defeat the aggressors who are the common foe of the peace-loving peasants of both the Korean and Chinese People's Republics."

— KAO SHAN

Who

WITH the bill for Truman's Korean adventure soaring and with the nation being put on a virtual war footing, the cost of running the country is increasing with each passing month.

This heavy expenditure on war and war preparations is reflected by the rising cost of living in America today.

There is much talk in Washington about the need for America to tighten its collective belt, about taking the "profit" out of war, about "equality of sacrifice" and so on.

However, a close examination of the government's own figures shows exactly who is expected to pay for the armaments bill and who stands to profit from the administration's policy of foreign adventurism.

The chart at the bottom of the page, which was published by the US Bureau of the Budget, gives a broad outline of how the government expects to obtain and spend each tax dollar during the coming year. As can be seen, the largest single portion, 35 cents, will be obtained through direct taxes on individuals. Although the chart does not show a breakdown of these "direct" taxes, the fact of the matter is that such taxes fall most heavily upon the low and middle income groups who provide the bulk of the revenue derived from the income tax and other direct taxes.

The revenue from excise taxes (consumption taxes), which will come to 11 cents, also is provided mainly by the low and middle income groups. It goes without saying that the bulk of the new taxes, some 23 cents, are to be added to these two tax categories. Meanwhile, the tax rate for corporations—which should constitute the best source of tax income—is set at only 27 cents. What the chart fails to show is that special rebates and other "exemption clauses" will probably bring the tax rate on big business considerably below the 27 cents estimate.

The manner in which each tax dollar is to be spent is also re-

Pays US Armaments Bill?

vealing. Fifty-eight cents is to go for war and war preparations, while an additional seven cents will go for expenses directly connected with present and past wars—veterans' pensions and other expenses. Another eight cents will go for interest payments on the national debt, the major portion of which was and is being incurred by war expenditures. Ten cents will go for various "international" expenditures, a substantial portion of which are also directly related to war preparations, such as the Marshall Plan. The remaining 17 cents is all that will be left for running the ordinary affairs of the country—civil administration, schools, hospitals, public improvements, and so on.

HOWEVER, this is only part of the story. The general public is made to pay more for less. One of the chief methods of "paying" for war is through inflating the currency.

Evidence of how this forces the public to bear an extra share of the war cost was revealed in figures recently released by the US Department of Labor. From the beginning of Truman's war in

Korea until the middle of last December, a period of roughly six months, overall living costs in America rose by 4.8 percent. This brought the increase in the cost of living to an all-time high of 78.4 percent since the outbreak of World War II.

What's more, recent press dispatches from America indicate that the price rise has continued during the first part of this year, despite the government's so-called wage and price freeze order of January 26, 1951. Unofficial estimates predict further price rises in the immediate future of around five percent.

Thus, it can be seen that in approximately one decade the government has inflated the US dollar close to 100 percent. This is a point usually overlooked by government apologists when they point to wage increases of a few cents as "evidence" of the American workers' rising standard of living.

In fact, it is openly admitted that the average standard of living has fallen in the months since Truman launched his Korean campaign. The magazine *US News and World Report* estimated that the real wage of the average US factory worker fell by 1.7 percent

during the second half of 1950.

Even further sacrifices are expected of the American people in the months to come. Indications are that the workers' only safeguard against all-out exploitation—time and a half pay for overtime work—is threatened. A number of American newspapers have predicted that the government is planning to extend the length of the working day beyond the present legal limit and to abolish the traditional higher or "overtime" rate of pay for such additional work.

* * *

MEANWHILE, it is instructive to take a look at the published figures of corporation business conditions for the past year.

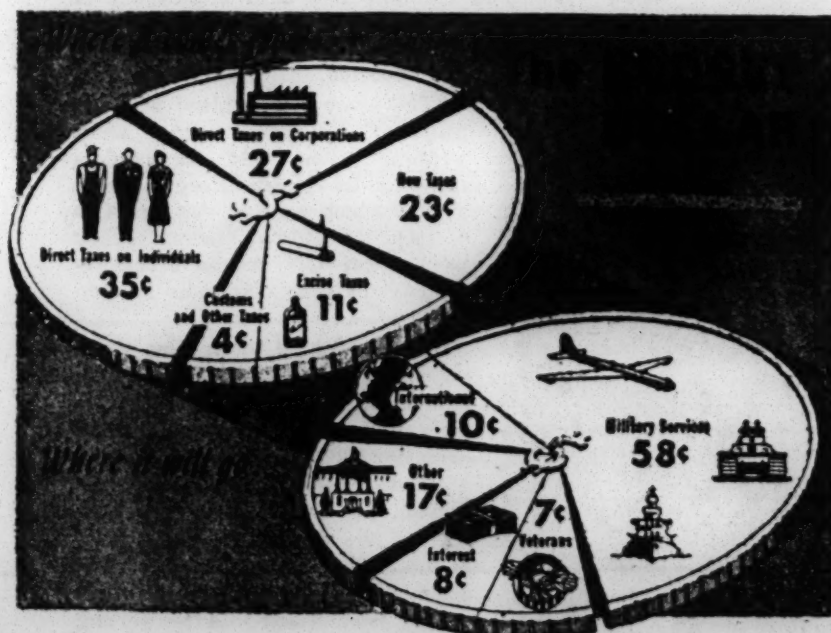
Despite the fact that 1950—particularly the second half—was a year of sacrifices and lowered income for the majority of the population, the larger companies seem to have done quite well. US Steel, America's largest steel producer, reported net profits of US\$215,300,000 for 1950. This was an increase of US\$50,000,000 over its profits for 1949.

The oil industry reported record profits for the past year. One of the giants, Rockefeller's Socony Vacuum Oil Company, made a clear profit of US\$125,000,000 in 1950 compared to US\$99,300,000 in 1949.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported a 52 percent increase in profits for 1950 over 1949. Its ledger, after deduction of all expenses, showed the astronomical figure of US\$339,500,000 profit for 1950, an increase of US\$116,500,000 over the previous year.

* * *

IT can be seen that while Truman's policy of foreign adventurism brings hardships to the great majority of the people who are faced with longer working hours, less pay, increased prices and scarcity of consumer goods, the vested interests who control the nation's economy are making ever greater profits.



INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Another Lesson in Korea

MACARTHUR'S command in Korea, as well as Washington, apparently learned little from their November and December military defeats. They continued to live in a world of dreams, seeing the Korean People's Army as "no longer existing" and the Chinese volunteer forces as "shattered."

Even while the UN at Lake Success was being whipped into line by the US to reject China's offer to settle the Korea war, which included a cease-fire proposal, the American-led forces in Korea started their "limited offensive." The objective was Seoul.

Self-elected experts in Tokyo and Washington discovered "evidence" which pointed "conclusively to the fact that UN forces have succeeded in delivering crushing blows to the Chinese Communist armies causing Peking to use the ruse of a cease-fire offer in an attempt to end its disastrous Korean adventure." In Tokyo, "observers believe the greatest danger confronting the UN at the moment is not the Chinese Red armies but the fact that the UN has failed to realize that it has won a decisive military victory and that Peking is almost ready to quit the Korea war at any price—in fact, these observers believe, Red China is quitting anyway, with or without a cease-fire," wrote Woo Kyatang, one-time Shanghai newspaperman who now "interprets" China for PANA from such vantage points as Tokyo, on January 25.

The American dream continued well into February. On February 10, the Tokyo Radio announced that troops of Syngman Rhee had entered Seoul. On February 15, the *Hsinhua* correspondent with North Korean and Chinese volunteer forces in Seoul reported from that city that Tokyo broadcasts were causing considerable mirth among the troops. In reply to American news agency claims of Seoul having been entered by "UN forces," it was pointed out that the only ones who got into the city did so with hands above their heads.

By the beginning of February, Washington again was looking north to the 38th Parallel. According to *UP* on February 3, "The US and its UN partners soon will begin debating whether General MacArthur will be authorized to send Allied troops across the 38th Parallel. . ."

By mid-February the US "limited offensive" was brought to a halt and back-tracking set in. According to *UP* on February 12, describing the counter-attack against MacArthur's forces, "The first 12

hours of the Red attack were a nightmarish repetition of the blow that stole victory from the UN last November 22. The Communists struck down the mountainous center of the Korean peninsula. It was a carbon copy of the twice-successful Red strategy in North Korea last October 28 and November 27. In a few hours the Reds had nullified a week's Allied advance up the central highway towards the 38th Parallel. . ."

Beginning on January 25, the US threw 230,000 men into the drive which envisioned a return to Seoul. The main line of attack was along a 50-mile front running from Suwon to Richu where four American divisions, two divisions of Syngman Rhee troops, British troops, and the remnants of the Turkish brigade and Greek and Philippines troops were used.

On February 16 a *Hsinhua* frontline dispatch reported that more than 20,000 UN troops had been captured, wounded or killed on the Han River front. Korean and Chinese volunteer forces launched their counter-offensive after 18 days of defensive fighting. The largest part of the UN defeat was suffered by February 11 when the town of Hoengsun was captured. By that time more than 7,300 South Korean troops and more than 550 Americans were taken prisoner. Captured trophies included 57 howitzers, 10 anti-tank guns, 567 motor vehicles and 14 tanks.

UN forces continued their policy of scorching Korean earth. A *UP* report from the central front stated: "South Korean civilians raised a tempest of protests against the American scorched earth policy which has ruined dozens of farms and villages." Homeless civilians told civil affairs officers attached to American divisions that they were amazed at Americans burning their homes, *UP* reported.

"The army sympathized with the protests," the news agency story went on, "but field commanders haunted by North Korean ghost armies which hit and run, want to destroy all hiding places. They have given UN troops orders to destroy anything that could be used as cover. . ."

On January 29, at a time when the Chinese government had already announced its desire to settle the Korean war, US Mustang planes dropped 8,000 gallons of napalm (jellied gasoline) northeast of Suwon near the west Korean coast, leaving the area a roaring sea of flames. They drenched more than 30 miles of territory, *Reuter* reported from Tokyo. After setting the flames loose the planes "shot 247,000 rounds of heavy machine-



Gen. Kim Ir Sen

gun fire into more than 26 blazing towns and villages."

Even American troops were not safe from the destruction of their own airforce. On the central front, Corsairs strafed an American medical detachment. According to *UP* "they gave the frantically waving GI's a working-over with machine-guns, rockets and napalm." A young medic, noting that an identification signboard had blown over on a nearby field, thought he might save his outfit if he could expose the signboard so the machine-gunning pilots would see they were hitting their own men. As he dashed for the sign, 50-caliber machine-gun bullets caught him in the throat, according to the *UP* account.

WARREN Austin's face was red. Last fall the American delegate "proved" to the UN that the Soviet Union was still supplying arms to the North Koreans. By way of clinching his case Austin displayed a captured gun which had been "made in the Soviet Union."

Discussing this incident, the first week of February found *Look* magazine carrying an article which stated that Austin actually presented the UN with a gun made in a North Korean factory.

According to writers Underhill and Schiller, the former now back with the US Army's intelligence division, "At a meeting of the UN Security Council some months ago, our delegate, Warren Austin, brandished a 1950 Russian-made tommygun that General MacArthur's intelligence headquarters had sent to him as proof that the Soviets were still supplying the Koreans with arms. Fortunately the Russian delegate refused to look at it. Had he done so, he could have discovered that it was a Korean version of the Russian gun, made in a Korean factory."

The article, "The Tragedy of the US Army," went on to label the army as "bureaucratic, inefficient, hidebound and introverted." The authors also pointed to the fact that "incredible ignorance of enemy weapons is not confined to the lower echelons."

Eyes on Japan

THE people of Asia, whose lands had been invaded by Japanese aggression, focussed their eyes on Tokyo as the US went ahead with plans to make a peace treaty regardless of the wishes of her two war-time allies, the Soviet Union and China.

John Foster Dulles, America's "peace architect" in the East, who turned up in South Korea a few days before the attack against North Korea began, laid down the law to the Japanese with respect to their future "independence." During his two-week stay in Japan, Dulles made it quite clear as to what US policy has in store for the future of Japan. His talks with "Japanese leaders" made for a feeling of optimism on the part of politicians, militarists and big businessmen.

While much was made of consultation with Japanese leaders and talks with Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines it was apparent

that the US State Department was running the show. Just as in Europe, where ex-Nazis are being reshuffled for an army of American "allies," so in Japan the same groups, the Zaibatsu and the militarists, who unleashed terror all over Asia for more than a decade, were soon to become members of America's "democratic world."

Even before Dulles arrived in Tokyo on January 26, *Newsweek* magazine on January 17 made clear the official American attitude: "By last week it became as certain as it could be that Japan's sovereignty would be restored, its rearmament permitted and some sort of peace treaty or treaties negotiated with the Western powers. . ."

United Press reported from Washington on Dulles' forthcoming trip: "In the American peace plan there will be no mention of any restrictions on economic or military resurgence of Japan. The State Department has carefully edited out of its documents any reference to limitations on the Japanese."

"Officials admitted that as a gesture to the Indians and others, it might be necessary to make some 'concession' on these points. But they said the basic principles would remain unchanged."

Just what basic American principle was could be seen without much trouble. A rearmed Japan, a base for American armed forces, and a full-scale revival of the forces which led Japan on the road of aggression. Dulles himself was quoted by *Reuter* on February 2 in Tokyo as saying, "We seek a peace which will afford Japan the opportunity to protect by her own efforts the integrity of the full sovereignty which peace will have restored. . ."

A peace treaty as seen by the US, although formally ending the state of war, held out no withdrawal of American armed forces from Japanese territory. Instead, according to *Reuter*, Dulles said, "the US would sympathetically consider the retention of US armed forces in and about Japan as a testimonial to the unity between our two countries." In addition America was ready to install naval and air bases in Japan.

The US-installed Yoshida government played along with Dulles. According to an *Associated Press* Tokyo dispatch on February 11, the day Dulles left Japan, Yoshida said his government warmly welcomed a security arrangement which includes stationing of US armed forces in and about the country. In his short stay in Japan, Dulles discovered, according to *AP*, that "the Japanese have convinced him of an overwhelming desire to accept American protection in the immediate post treaty period."

In Japan itself, *Reuter* reported that industrial and banking groups had been the first to call for rearmament and then took the lead in demanding that Japan be reinstated to full and equal footing



in the family of nations. The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, before Dulles arrived, had a recommendation ready demanding the "way be opened for Japanese participation in the UN."

In the midst of Dulles' talks with Japanese leaders, the *Pan Asia News Agency* reported on February 1 that expectation of a peace treaty was being reflected in the bullish trend of the Japanese stock market. The high reached at that time outdid the peak just after the outbreak of the Korean war when stocks underwent sharp upsurges.

By way of setting at ease the minds of Japan's wartime leaders, Dulles, just before his departure, stated that the peace terms for Japan as now foreseen by the US will not specifically bind the country to perpetuate the detailed reform measures introduced by the occupation authorities, *AP* said on February 7.

Although practically all reform measures which had been installed or contemplated at the beginning of the occupation have already gone under, Dulles' outspoken reference was seen as the green light for an outright return to the military-Zaibatsu Japan, only this time under US control. According to *AP*, "theoretically it meant the Japanese could wipe out all the reform measures. . . . Announcement of this position hit like a bombshell in Japan. Powerful individuals have been working hard to eliminate the purge of leading wartime economic and political leaders."

DOMESTIC big business and reactionaries were not slow in playing on America's desire for a "bastion" in the Pacific. Prior to Dulles' trip to Tokyo, political parties and powerful business organizations had drawn up "recommendations," which insisted on the restoration of autonomy and the lifting of restrictions on industry.

By the time Truman's Wall Street lawyer set foot in Japan demands made by Japanese political parties were leaving doubt in many minds as to who actually had lost World War II.

Premier Yoshida's Liberal Party called for the restoration of pre-war Japanese territories and the restitution of the Japanese properties overseas. Specifically, the party called for the restoration of Japan's territorial rights over the Ryukus, the Bonin islands, including Iwojima, and the Kuriles.

According to *PANA*, Japan's second largest political party, the Democratic Party, wants the return of islands formerly held by Japan with the exception of Taiwan and Korea.

"The Democrats have repeatedly voiced strong demands for rearmament" and consider Yoshida's demand for Japanese participation in a UN police force "far too soft. . ."

Most blatant was the Ryokufukai, third largest political party in the Japanese House of Councillors.

In a long memorandum to Dulles, the party proposed a virtual reversal of all major provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, Cairo Agreement and Yalta Agreement—the three most important documents which summarized Allied policy toward Japan at the end of the war. In line with this, the Ryokufukai made no pretense at seeking the return of Taiwan, the Kuriles, and all other Japanese-held islands before the war.

In addition, the party came out against Japan paying any reparations and underscored Japan's importance in the Asian balance of power. By way of interpreting history the Ryokufukai memorandum, referring to the Yalta Agreement, said: "Granting the capture of Manchuria by the Japanese military clique as a fact, the imputation that Japan stole Formosa and the Pescadores' and placing upon Japan the responsibility for causing the Russo-Japanese war, which Japan prosecuted with the financial and moral support of the US and Great Britain, are travesties of history."

Filipino Flip-Flop

BY VJ-Day the people of the Philippine Islands, who had suffered greatly at the hands of the Japanese invaders, were unanimous in their hatred for the Japanese officials and the destruction and plunder they brought with them. There was a determination to "never let it happen again."

Today, an *International News Service* correspondent, in reporting on the present direction of the Quirino government, is able to say that the officials are looking to the Japanese for economic methods that may enable the republic to survive. Referring to the government's attitude toward Japan, the same correspondent notes that "there seems now to exist adequate broad-mindedness on the part of Filipino leaders. And in due time, it is believed, an ample portion of the Filipino citizenry will follow suit."

So "broad-minded" have officials become that last September President Quirino openly declared the Filipinos would fight side by side with the Japanese in the "cause of democracy." And already the Philippines president has approved the sending of a three-man mission to Tokyo to study the principles of Japanese war economy in an effort to find ones applicable to the Philippines.

Further signs of the degree of Filipino leadership's "broad-mindedness" is evidenced in the government's stand on a peace treaty with Japan. Aside from reported insistence on some sort of reparations from Japan, all thoughts of "getting tough" with Japan have gone with the wind and talk of a "soft peace" has become the byword as America goes ahead with plans to bring Japan into the "family of nations."



Even support of demands for reparations was not certain. *The Manila Bulletin* of January 22 reported the government had decided to abandon any claim for further reparations from Japan. The same story claimed the government was now ready "to agree to the rearming of Japan. . ."

Dispatches from Manila, following Dulles' talks with the Quirino government, revealed that "the Philippine government has agreed to whittle down its war reparations claims against Japan. . ."

Originally claiming \$8,000,000,000 reparations, "Filipino officials in charge of preparing a 'workable reparations plan' in line with the suggestion of John Foster Dulles said they had agreed to drop completely the reparations claims for the loss of lives (during the war). This alone will scale down claims by a couple of billion dollars," PANA stated.

WHILE Philippine leaders were doing a flip-flop on policy toward Japan things at home were not getting any better. There were reports of increased "Communist activities," and the government found itself faced with a record budget as well as the need for nearly 250,000 additional men for its inefficient army. More aid from America was a "must" on the list of all leading politicians.

Reporting from Manila on February 1, PANA revealed that Philippine senators were appalled at the extent of Communist activities after hearing a report by the National Defense Secretary. Information gathered revealed that "Red agitators had succeeded in organizing Communist cells in the government, newspaper and business offices. . ."

As a result of the Secretary's report, "Congress leaders agreed to halt the move to lift the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus under which the government is now able to detain Communist suspects indefinitely," PANA reported.

On February 5, the Philippines Congress received President Quirino's budget for the fiscal year of 1951-52. According to AP, it was "a record smashing US\$306,133,708 budget."

The president did not specify how Congress was to raise the money needed to meet the huge outlay, beyond reminding it that the administration had already laid before the legislators proposals for increases in taxes. The new budget calls for an expenditure of US\$25,000,000 as a first instalment on repayment of a 1946 loan of US\$60,000,000 from the US.

In Washington, Philippines officials were showing no reluctance about calling for more and more American arms aid. In mid-January, the foreign minister, just back from a quick trip to Manila, opened a campaign "to get the US to step up its military assistance to the Philippines," according to UP. By the beginning of February, Major-general Castenada, Chief of Staff of the Philippine army, was in the US capital making known his country's needs for equipment for an additional 230,000 soldiers, an AP Washington story revealed. The general stated: "We are organizing 10 new battalion combat teams comprising about 120,000 men to carry on the campaign against insurgents. We need equipment for these men and also for six reserve civilian divisions totaling about 110,000 men."

Winning Friends in India

AMERICAN aid for famine-stricken India was a complex and tortuous process. On January 21, AP reported that the administration might soon ask Congress to extend a US\$200,000,000 helping hand to ward off famine in India, "even though it was displeased with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's action in the Korea crisis. . . According to the Indian government estimates, the lives of 10,000,000 or more persons are at stake as a result of a series of floods, drought and other natural calamities.

"What remains most uncertain," AP went on to say, "is whether Congress will be in a mood to vote the outlay, without political strings, in view of Nehru's continued opposition to American efforts to brand Communist China as an aggressor in Korea."

On January 25, UP reported that the Senate Foreign Committee was "stung by India's criticism of the US stand against Communist China," and "refused to take early action today on India's request for 2,000,000 tons of American wheat."

While much was made of "the need to help India regardless of political differences" by Truman, top Republicans Taft and Hoover, and the US press it was not too difficult to see that the "squeeze" on India was under way.

By the second week of February observers noted a new attitude on the part of official America. On February 9, UP reported from Washington, "Administration officials predicted today that President Truman's request for about \$18,000,000 to buy grain for famine-stricken India would be submitted to Congress next Monday or Tuesday."

Although \$18,000,000 was a far cry from the original "\$200,000,000 helping-hand" offered in January, some observers felt that more might be forthcoming, depending upon future Indian actions. It was also noted that the Washington "speed-up" of some funds came after India had gone along with the US in the UN on rejecting the Soviet Union proposal condemning American aggression against Chinese territory.

WHILE India waited for official America to make up its mind, a *Telepress* story from Bombay reported that Indian papers indicated growing mass protests against the difficult food situation.

For India's starving millions the fact that the Indian Food Ministry had not followed up a December offer of large stocks of wheat by the Soviet Union was a clear indication of American pressure on their government.

According to the newsweekly *Crossroads* "Such an agreement has been deliberately prevented by the Americans, who have threatened to hold up their 'magic' dollar 'aid,' if we dare to conclude any agreement with the Soviet Union. The terms for Point Four 'aid' are the same as those for Marshall 'aid': virtual economic boycott of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

. . . The signing of the Indo-US bilateral agreement means that the Indian government has accepted these obnoxious terms. the Soviet wheat offer will be turned down on one excuse or the other. . ."



POWs in Korea

As the number of American and other prisoners taken by the Korean People's Army and by the Chinese volunteers grows, more and more statements by and pictures of POWs are appearing in the Chinese press.

Despite charges hurled by various members of the "hate China" clique in America claiming that US and other POWs were being mistreated, all indications are that the Chinese are giving their prisoners better rations and living conditions than they themselves have.



Of particular significance is the first time in the letters to their families that the Chinese have condemned the policy of an end to the war.

This lack of enthusiasm and do not want to fight, unwillingness to fight, commanders are worse than troops reporting for duty, suffering from self-interest.

Meanwhile, a small number of Chinese volunteers have been released by the Americans when they returned. The Chinese troops as quickly as possible interview them, and hope that the men have been released.

Picture at top left shows a Chinese POW dancing a traditional dance.

Top center, two Chinese soldiers with wounded Turkish soldiers.





particular significance is the fact that American prisoners, for the first time in the history of the United States, have, in their own words, expressed their families and in group statements, universally condemned the policy of the Washington administration and called for an end to the war.

Lack of enthusiasm for a war which they do not understand and which they do not want to participate in is also evidenced in the troops' refusal to fight. Even the American press admits that US troops are worried over the exceptionally high percentage of troops returning for "sick call" each day, while reports of troops returning with self-inflicted wounds are frequent.

While, a small number of captured American soldiers who have been released by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers have received anything but a warm welcome from their officers and fellow soldiers. Such returnees have been segregated from the rest of the troops as quickly as possible. The press has not been allowed to report on them, and has only been given terse official handouts stating that they have been returned unharmed.

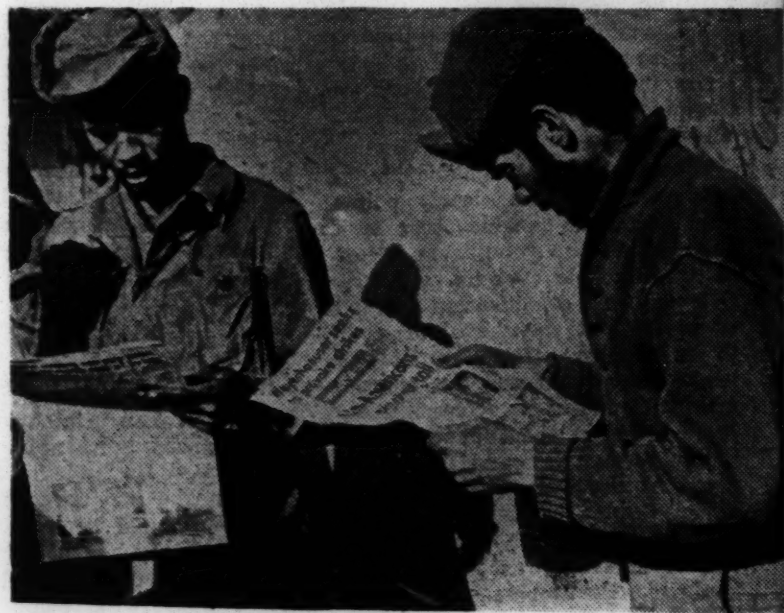
The photograph at top left shows James Wilson of US First Cavalry Division being helped by his Chinese captors for good treatment. Bottom left, a US soldier dancing a jig before fellow prisoners.

Center, two US Negro soldiers sparring. Bottom center, a US soldier being helped by Chinese volunteer.



Above: ↑ Turkish POWs eating lunch

Below: ↓ Two US prisoners reading their paper.



Below: ↓ US prisoners shaving at one of the POW camps in Korea.



End of a Secret Society

P. Y. Wang

SUPERSTITION, an organized arm of the Kuomintang, is on its way out in new China. For centuries the Chinese ruling class has used all sorts of societies specializing in mystical mumbo-jumbo as a means of hoodwinking and controlling the people.

In today's China an active campaign has been going on for the elimination of superstition through education. The process of getting rid of these organized dealers in witchcraft is not a simple one. In many instances secret societies had become obedient agents of the Kuomintang bent on carrying out subversive and wrecking activities in an effort to get back to the days when they could fatten off the people.

The case of one of Peking's largest secret societies clearly points out the lengths to which organized superstition has gone in an effort to retain a hold over its members. Ostensibly an organization devoted to giving out the "word of god" to its members, the Yi Kuan Tao began as an out and out money-making proposition, eventually became a tool of the Japanese occupation authorities and finally an agent of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Duping its beguiled followers, the leadership's history is a tale of nefarious activities which reads like the workings of a band of medieval gangsters brought up to date.

Banned by Government

As early as January 1949 Yi Kuan Tao, which had branches over most of China, as well as the other feudal secret societies, was proclaimed illegal and banned by the North China People's Government. During the past two years many responsible elements in these societies have given themselves up and ceased their activities.

The leaders of Yi Kuan Tao, however, refused to obey the government order and went underground. The organization engaged in various subversive activities and even went so far as to create

armed disturbances. It carried on in direct opposition to the best interests of the people as a whole and without the slightest regard for the government's policy, which has been to show as much leniency as possible in dealing with these old and worn out societies.

On January 19 of this year the Peking People's Municipal Government set about abolishing Yi Kuan Tao, and by way of showing its determination to do away with this evil among Peking's population it ordered that the ringleaders in the capital be arrested at once. More than 100 leading members of Yi Kuan Tao were promptly put into custody and held for trial. For the residents of Peking, who had witnessed the prompt closing of the city's brothels not long after liberation, it was one more example of their government taking steps to clear away another blemish remaining from the old society.

* * *

Origin and Activities

YI Kuan Tao originated in Tsinanhsien in Shantung province and though its leaders proclaimed that Buddha had been its founder this was denied by Mr. Chutsan, the Buddhist representative at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in an article published in the *Peking People's Daily* on December 26 of last year. In his article, this leading Buddhist stated, "We Buddhists are indebted to the people's government for the banning of the Yi Kuan Tao. It is not a sect of our religion but it is used by the anti-revolutionaries to take advantage of the name of Buddha and some of our principles to carry out vicious propaganda work."

Actually the name Yi Kuan Tao was given by a "disciple" Lu Chung Yi (路中一) who pretended to be the incarnation of Buddha. His sister succeeded him after his death in 1925. When she died, two "disciples" Chang Kuang-pi (張光璧) and Ho Pao-

shan (郝寶山) vied with one another for power in the society and Chang finally came out on top. In 1934, Chang began the establishment of the so-called "rostrum" (壇) in Tsinan and Tientsin.

This involved drawing Chinese characters in sand with a wooden stick attached to a round handle. The characters drawn were "god's" words. Three youths were involved. One handled the stick, the second called out the characters, and the third copied down the characters.

During the Japanese occupation of North China, Chang Kuang-pi banded together with Japanese secret agents and Chinese traitors and attempted to enlarge his organization. After the Japanese surrendered Chang shifted his activities to the Kuomintang and the number of "disciples" of Yi Kuan Tao jumped enormously throughout all of China, especially in the North.

Yi Kuan Tao calls its supreme leader "the respected teacher" (師尊) and this leader was none other than Chang Kuang-pi (who died in Chengtu in 1947) and then his wife Sun Su-chen (孫素珍) who succeeded him. The "General Rostrum" (總壇) was set up in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Mukden, Dairen, Suiyuan, Taiyuan, Sian and Chengtu. Falling under the "General Rostrum" were the "branch" and "family" rostrums. Each one had its director and vice-director, priest and San Tsai. The last were the three young people who were in charge of drawing in the sand, or the Fu Lan ceremony.

"God's Word"

The leaders of the movement used Fu Lan as a means by which they deceived and puzzled the people. They jotted down some phrases from the Four Books and the Five Classics to inoculate the masses with backward ideas or they would make up some bits out of their own heads which were nothing but anti-government propaganda. Anything written in the sand was "god's word" and, of

course, it was something holy which was to be lived up to unconditionally and which never could be considered unreliable. Thus Fu Lan was a very effective means for these people to carry on their criminal actions.

Anyone who wanted to join Yi Kuan Tao had to take an oath and pay a large sum for his or her "merit fee" (功德費). After this was done the "priest" would hand down the "three treasures" (三寶) which means Kuan, Chueh and Yin (關, 訣, 印). Kuan is the place where the two eyebrows meet. When the "priest" points to one's Kuan with his finger then that person has received one treasure. Chueh is also called "five genuine characters" (五字真言), Wu Tai Fou Mi Le Ying (五太佛彌勒) is the gesture performed by the person's hands as he kowtows to "god." According to the gospel, when one is armed with these "treasures" he is "free from any disaster or misfortune." However, one is not permitted to tell his friends of these miracle-like words. Should he do so, he is assured of being "thundered to smithereens" (遭雷轟).

Inside Story

Kao Yung-chou, a young Tien Tsai of Yi Kuan Tao, who recently gave himself up told a newspaper reporter, when asked for the truth about the Fu Lan: "Do you believe, comrade, that 'god' speaks by way of a wooden stick? It's sheer deception. I know the truth, Yi Kuan Tao wants to cheat the people out of their money and so the organization trained many young people in their teens to act as San Tsai. They can best be utilized because of their youth. When I first joined Yi Kuan Tao they taught me to recite the classics all day long and then to practice penmanship with a wooden stick in a small box filled with sand.

"I was never allowed out for fear that I would give away what I was

doing. I was taught to collaborate closely with the 'priest' who would hint to me as to what kind of a man came to hear 'god's instructions' so I could then give 'instructions' which would suit him.

"How was I able to learn to write so quickly? Nothing strange about that; it was through constant and painstaking practice. If I happened to run across somebody whose details were not clear then I would write some unintelligible words which served to prove that the man or woman was not 'devout enough.' In such a case the perplexed patron would be advised to contribute a small bit of cash by way of displaying true 'devoutness.'

"All of the San Tsai were strictly forbidden to breathe a word of what they were doing. We were not allowed to even talk to one another because if we did the 'sand box would not work the next time.' We were assured of 'uniting with the spirit of god' in the future as a means of guaranteeing

that we would not quit some day. How could I believe any of it, comrade? All the 'instructions of the rostrum' I penned were made up by myself and I'm not crazy enough to regard myself as 'god.'

"Now we are living in liberated Peking and I simply cannot bring myself to believe a word of all that nonsense. I have given myself up but I feel further that I must expose the deception of Yi Kuan Tao to the entire population."

Countless Crimes

It would take many volumes to record all the crimes committed by Yi Kuan Tao during the past, especially in the years after the Japanese occupation of North China. Only mentioning a few shows why the people's government was compelled to take action and why the man in the street is highly in favor of the government's decision to abolish this people's parasite.

1) *In league with Japanese imperialism and the KMT reactionaries against the people:* When Japan launched its aggressive war against the Chinese in 1937 the leader of Peking's Yi Kuan Tao, Chang Wu Fu, worked with the Japanese gendarmerie and was appointed adviser to it by the occupation officials. Chang carried on espionage work for the gendarmerie under the guise of preaching the doctrines of the society.

Many traitors teamed up with the Yi Kuan Tao. Such notorious ones as Chou Fou-hai, Chu Min-yi, Wang Yi-tang and Chiang Chao-tsung were "priests" or leaders. Wherever the Japanese went, Yi Kuan Tao developed. Chu Min-yi appointed the so-called "supreme leader" of Yi Kuan Tao, Chang Kuang-pi, as adviser to his "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" in Nanking. Chang instructed his disciples to propagate the Greater East Asia policy of the Japanese im-



Riverside Dwellings

— by I Chung

perialists as well as the policy of non-resistance in an effort to soften the Chinese people's iron determination to resist Japanese aggression to the end.

After the surrender, the KMT reactionaries set about making use of the feudal character of Yi Kuan Tao. For example, Chang Wu-fu cooperated with Ma Han-san, special agent of the KMT military authorities in Peking, in sending his "disciples" to the early Liberated Areas to carry on espionage for Chiang Kai-shek. Chang further promised never to compromise with the Chinese Communist Party, in return for which the KMT supported him as leader of the South China elements of Yi Kuan Tao.

Kuomintang Control

It was common knowledge that from then on the KMT took on the actual support of the society and was in virtual control of its activities. Thus many important personages in the organization became KMT agents. After liberation they went in for all kinds of subversive activities against the people. In Honan province alone Yi Kuan Tao organized "revolts" against the people's government no less than 10 times.

2) *Fu Lan—money making scheme*: The process of conveying the messages of the gods was simply a means of swindling the credulous. The leaders of Yi Kuan Tao piled up a huge amount of money while their "disciples" contributed from their meagre funds. For instance, a 60-year old widow named Wang Shu-hsien told her audience at an accusation meeting that since joining the organization she had had almost all of her 50 apartments occupied by Yi Kuan Tao people free of charge. This covered a period of the last 10 years.

A pedicab driver, suffering from a leg ulcer, was advised to join Yi Kuan Tao and be cured immediately. He paid five silver dollars and kowtowed a hundred times, he reported. The ulcer still was with him when he confronted his "god" at an accusation meeting.

In Tunhsien in Shansi province Yi Kuan Tao collected 12,000 silver dollars from its "disciples" by means of scribbling in the sand.

3) *Spreading Rumors*: After Peking was liberated Yi Kuan Tao began to spread rumors such as "Chiang Kai-shek will soon cross

the Yangtze River" and "Japan has sent troops to the Northeast." At the time of the battle for the south it passed off fairy tales as to how the PLA was withdrawing north of the river.

Following the US aggression in Korea, Yi Kuan Tao went in for rumors such as "The KMT will soon return to the mainland," "Everybody must be ready for the atomic bomb to be dropped," and "the US will surely win the war in Korea."

When the government campaigned to encourage the peasants to produce more grain, members of Yi Kuan Tao said, "Tilling the land will not pay because everything will eventually go into the hands of the Communists."

4) *Raping Women*: The high "priests" of Yi Kuan Tao were not without their worldly side. In the words of one, Liu Tien-tze, "I can be said to have not lived in vain because I have had sexual intercourse with more than 100 women."

Cases of rape were not few for these "tongues of god." Yang Shen-fu, a "priest," raped two widows and two girls as a result of "god's instructions" as written in the sand. A woman "priest" Pei Shiu-ku was known for procuring girls for the male "priests."

Six Leaders Shot

On January 17, 1951 six of the 120 arrested leaders of the Peking Yi Kuan Tao were shot after being tried and sentenced by the Military Court of the Peking Military Control Committee. The first was Liu Hsiang-ting who had been a traitor during the Japanese occupation and who had raped 11 women. The second was Mu Chao-tseng who killed two guerillas during the Japanese occupation of North China. In 1948 he began to organize the so-called "Communist Elimination Committee," aimed at a future revolt against the people's government.

The third to be executed was a well-known thug, Li Mao-wu. From 1949 until his arrest he was notorious in inventing rumors and squeezing money. In a short period of time he amassed 104 *liang* of gold, 115 gold rings, 1,885 silver dollars and 140 precious stones. He joined the KMT secret agent ranks in 1947 and was guilty of having raped four women.

The three others executed committed crimes of a similar nature and all were involved in plans to instigate "a rising up in arms" against the people's government.

Ever since the abolition of Yi Kuan Tao was proclaimed by the Peking Municipal Government the different administrative districts of the city have held accusation meetings to give the hoodwinked "disciples" a chance to publicly accuse the Yi Kuan Tao for its evil practices.

Accusation Meetings

At the 11th Administrative District Accusation Meeting a merchant, Chang Fu-chang, angrily declared: "When I first joined I was asked to hand over 50 dollars. After making other donations it gradually dawned upon me that Yi Kuan Tao was just a money-collecting society and I soon found myself hating it for cheating me and thousands of others. Today the government has declared it illegal and I say that such an action is absolutely correct. The government has made no mistake and I want to declare my withdrawal from the organization."

After a pause, Chang went on. "The so-called 'five genuine characters' and the 'three treasures' are utter nonsense. They told us we couldn't tell anybody about these things or we would be 'thundered to smithereens.' Let the thunder come! I'm no longer afraid to speak out."

Another speaker, tailor Wang Shao-hua told the meeting, "I was advised to join Yi Kuan Tao by my shop manager. At first I was very enthusiastic for I believed that when I died I'd go to heaven and enjoy better days. I made daily contributions and eventually advised my father, sister and brother to join. Needless to say my faith was greatly shaken when once upon going to a 'director's' house I saw some loose women making merry there."

According to reliable sources, approximately 3,000 "disciples" have given themselves up in the Third Administrative District. The complete number of "disciples" in the whole city is not known exactly but already more than 100,000 have come forward and announced their membership. Accusation meetings have been held in a number of factories where workers ad-

mitted they had been "disciples" of Yi Kuan Tao solely because of their former feudal ideology. They have declared their withdrawal from the society on the spot.

THERE is no doubt that deceivers of the people such as Yi Kuan Tao have reached the end

of the trail in China. The two chief factors which made for its existence have been ended, Kuomintang rule and its fostering of illiteracy for the masses.

Armed with a rudimentary knowledge of the natural sciences and the ability to read and write, the Chinese people will have the means to shake off the yoke of

feudalistic and superstitious thoughts. Already, with the rapid growth of popular literacy, resulting from the government's educational program, Yi Kuan Tao has lost all of its mystery. Based on the experience in Peking, there is no reason why all its former influence on a backward people cannot be completely eradicated.

New Treatment for Minorities



Long discriminated against and oppressed by the Han majority, the various minority races in China can now look forward to a life of complete equality—in some cases even of special treatment—in the new China. In the various minority areas every effort is being made to ensure equality of opportunity, equal representation in government for the different races. In some minority areas special efforts are being made to hasten the improvement in the people's livelihood.

Top left: Representative from Inner Mongolia presents silver bowl to Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking.

Top right: Member of a PLA unit advancing into Tibet gives medical treatment to Tibetan in village of Pali.

Lower right: Delegates of various nationalities from Sinkiang presenting gifts to Chairman Mao.



CHINA NOTES

Oppose Separate Peace

NATION-WIDE opposition greeted the American sponsored drive for a peace treaty with Japan minus the participation of China. As the Chinese people saw it, American plans were aimed at restoring Japan to a position where she would be a direct threat to their territory, and under complete US domination.

According to *Hsinhua*, "The US plot to conclude a separate peace treaty and rearm Japan has reminded the Chinese people of the incalculable losses they suffered from Japanese aggression, and is arousing the public to take action...."

Throughout the country mass rallies were held and statements were issued against the rearming of Japan. On February 3, in Canton, a demonstration against rearming Japan included 6,000 workers engaged in literature and art work. A worker in a Canton cement works, Sun Lin-yeh, told a correspondent: "During the anti-Japanese war, I was seized by the Japanese troops to serve as a coolie. My wife was killed during a Japanese bombing and my son was among the missing. Never shall we allow the American imperialists to bring back the Japanese fascist robbers to repeat these crimes."

In north Kiangsu province, an area which suffered greatly from the Japanese invasion, the provincial peace committee disclosed that "325,000 people were lost during the eight years of the anti-Japanese war, among them 185,300 were killed. In addition, 3,000,000 houses were destroyed, and three billion kilograms of grain and 360,000 draught animals were lost."

The Democratic Women's Union of north Kiangsu stated in a declaration: "During the Japanese invasion, large numbers of women lost their husbands, and children lost their parents. These bloody crimes are fresh in our minds and we shall not allow the American imperialists to commit the same crimes again."

In west China, the town of Loshan in Szechuen province held a mass rally early in February and agreed to show its opposition to the rearming of Japan by sending more donations to aid the Korean people. Seventy percent of the factories and shops in this town were destroyed by Japanese planes during the war.

In Shanghai, at the very time John Foster Dulles was laying the groundwork for a separate peace treaty with the Yoshida government, leading editorials came out against a separate peace.

* * *

IN a special article commemorating the first year of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, Premier Chou En-lai referred to the Japanese question.

Chou said: "The Chinese people, as well as the people of the Soviet Union, earnestly desire to con-

clude jointly a peace treaty with Japan as soon as possible but the basis for the peace treaty should be completely in accordance with the Cairo Declaration, the Yalta Agreement, the Potsdam Proclamation, and the basic post-surrender policy for Japan which was agreed upon and passed by the Far Eastern Commission countries on June 19, 1947.

"We hold that only a peace treaty with Japan which is based on these international agreements can democratize Japan, eliminate Japanese aggression forces, and prevent the revival of Japanese imperialism and develop the peaceful industries of Japan.... Only a democratized Japan, free from collusion with domestic and foreign aggressive influences and from their control, can be beneficial to the peace and security of Asia.

"But the imperialist bloc headed by American imperialism thinks otherwise. They are not willing to admit defeat of their aggressive policy in the East, and are plotting to proceed with a unilateral peace with Japan and the rearming of Japan in an attempt to use its territory as a base and its people as cannon fodder, to facilitate the continuation and extension of their criminal action of invading Korea and Taiwan and intervening in Vietnam and southeast Asia.

"It is this scheme of American imperialism, which violates all international agreements and overthrows the foundations of a common peace treaty with Japan, that the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance resolutely opposes, as do the peoples of Asia, including the Japanese people. It can be asserted that if the American imperialists stubbornly keep going their own way, they will certainly end in failure."

Shanghai Development

HEAVY industry in Shanghai, China's leading commercial city, has made much headway. With aid from the people's government nearly all public operated factories completed their 1950 production tasks ahead of schedule. At the same time, private operated factories succeeded in fulfilling government orders.

Total output of steel ingots in Shanghai showed a 383 percent increase over the previous year. At the Asia Steel and Iron Factory the output of steel articles during 1950 increased by nine times, that of lead wires by 3.7 times, and manganese iron by 2.7 times. The total output of steel appliances topped that of the previous year by 687 percent.

Like all other industry, Shanghai's heavy industry suffered a serious setback following the February 6, 1950, bombing by Chiang Kai-shek's American-made planes. However, since last April, when nation-wide currency stabilization became an ac-

tuality, a brisk market was forthcoming and with it came an increasing demand for industrial construction. Recovery of Shanghai's heavy industry was greatly speeded up by government aid and was stimulated by emulation drives on the part of labor.

By the end of 1950 notable achievements had been made by heavy industry in lowering production costs. As an illustration, the processing fee for steel castings decreased from 600 parity deposit units in early 1950 to 270 units in the last months of the year. The No. 1 plant of the Shanghai Steel Works lowered production costs by 8.5 percent and showed a definite increase in the quality of its products. Most prominent of all industry achievements was the raising of the technical level, illustrated by the successes of the Shanghai Electric Machinery Works in the making of high-voltage transformers and other electrical equipment.

High up on the list of reconstruction achievements for Shanghai was the work of the local Public Works Bureau. Great success was met with in road building and repair, work relief projects, construction of dikes, and work on the city's sewer system and prevention of floods.

After reorganization, the PWB set up a new working system, organized a state operated building construction works and strengthened its testing office for materials. A large-scale project of recruiting unemployed for road repair works was put into effect when work on surfacing roads with asphalt was started. Work on sea dikes, prevention of high tide damage, and sewerage were expedited and accelerated. In connection with this, it needs to be mentioned that under the KMT government all these services had been neglected and the city was in need of countless repairs.

The public transportation system was also revitalized under the municipal government. Bus and trolley lines were extended. In addition to extensions and revisions of transportation routes, the workers of the different transportation companies have increased their efficiency.

Plans are under way for 1951 with prospects for further improvements to expand the public transportation service in the interest of the public. The past year saw the first steps made in the way of improving Shanghai's transportation services. Again, as in the case of roads, sewers and sidewalks, the KMT government had neglected repair work for years.

East China Land Reform

LAND reform in more than 20,000 East China villages has been completed or is in the process of being wound up following the call last November for speeding up of land reform in this vastly populated area of China.

Thousands of peasants, through peasant associations, have been persuading the landlords to strictly observe the land reform law which holds out land for the law-abiding landlord as well as the landless peasant. These peasants have also prevented sabotage and criminal acts by those landlords determined to put up a last-ditch fight against the law of the land.

Returnees from the countryside of East China report that a new atmosphere now prevails in areas where land reform has been completed. Not only has political consciousness on the part of the mass of peasants been raised, but there have been rapid jumps in membership of district peasant associations. In various villages where land reform is now an accomplished fact the peasants have entered whole-heartedly into the movement to increase agricultural production.

Hand in hand with the land reform in East China is the "winter study" movement. According to incomplete statistics, more than 200,000 peasants joined winter classes in two districts in south Kiangsu, Chinkiang and Changchow. In the Fuyang district of north Anhwei more than 380,000 peasants enrolled.

Vast numbers of peasants voluntarily registered for classes following rallies held for the illiterates to air their grievances. Broadcasting, wall papers



Demanding Rent Reduction

— Ku Hung

and individual persuasion were all used to mobilize the uneducated peasants. Plays depicting the evils of illiteracy have been staged in many villages.

The "winter study" drive also has been linked up with production. In one county, as a result of the opening of classes, the peasants were organized into 250 spinning groups, 31 milling groups, 120 vegetable planting groups, 75 mattress knitting groups, 828 transportation groups, 18 fishing groups and 34 steamed-bread sellers' groups.

On February 10 the Shanghai Municipal Consultative Council met and discussed the "Draft Measures for the Enforcement of Agrarian Reform in the Suburban Areas of Shanghai."

The purpose of the meeting was to lay plans for the forthcoming land reform in the suburbs of China's largest metropolis, and to make these reforms conform with the characteristics of local municipal reconstruction, industrial and commercial development and agricultural production.

Vice-chairman Pan Han-nien pointed out that in order to carry out reform in a planned way the mass of peasants must be mobilized to participate actively in this epoch-making anti-feudalistic struggle. He said: "Agrarian reform is a hard struggle aimed at ending the system of feudal exploitation which existed for thousands of years in the rural areas. . . . In order thoroughly to exterminate the system of feudal exploitation, we have, first of all, to eradicate the ruling influences of landlords and despots in the rural areas. . . ."

"Therefore, the carrying out of agrarian reform in the suburban areas of Shanghai must not be regarded merely as simple administrative work. We must rely on the broad masses of the peasants and mobilize them actively to join the tasks for carrying out such a great struggle. . . . It is hoped that the industrial and commercial circles and the cultural and educational circles will carry out publicity work in coordination with the agrarian reform in order to help the peasants in the suburban areas to complete the agrarian reform smoothly."

Sino-Soviet Friendship

FEBRUARY 14 marked the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. The anniversary was celebrated all over the country. Public meetings and celebrations were held in factories, educational institutions, government and people's organizations and at the various branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association throughout China.

Leaders of China's political parties commented on Sino-Soviet friendship. "The American imperialists are wreckers of world peace. They try to rearm Japan and threaten China's security, they foster the Chiang Kai-shek clique to prevent the liberation of Taiwan and slander China at the UN. All this antagonism is in sharp contrast to the Soviet Union's consistent friendship and great assistance to China," said Li Chi-sen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

The China Democratic League, in a statement marking the anniversary, pointed out that the Sino-Soviet treaty has made great contributions to the

cause of world peace. Soviet credits and Soviet specialists have greatly helped in China's construction and China's trade and cultural life have benefited from Soviet help.

The China Democratic National Construction Association said that through this treaty China has developed prosperous trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in spite of the American blockade. China's total exports and imports in the first nine months of 1950 exceeded those of the same period of 1936 (the last pre-war year—Editor) by 169 percent.

A concrete example of Sino-Soviet relations was the transfer, gratis, by the Soviet government to the Chinese government of all former Japanese property in Northeast China. Property handed over by the Soviet economic agencies in the Northeast included 352 items. Among them were 47 factories, 118 residences, 33 warehouses, 23 pieces of real estate and 11 cinemas.

The transfer was carried out under the Sino-Soviet Agreement of February 14, 1950, by a joint commission consisting of three Chinese and three Soviet members.

US Trade Ban Hits HK

NUMEROUS Hongkong industries have been hit by the American embargo on vital raw materials to the British Colony, which is aimed at preventing supplies reaching the China mainland. A typical example is the paralysis which has developed in the Hongkong lacquer industry.

By the beginning of February manufacturers reported from Hongkong that lacquer factories would have to remain idle at least three or four months until fresh supplies of key materials could be obtained from Britain and other European colonies. At the time of the US embargo nitrocellulose, a necessary ingredient in the making of lacquer, was held up by the American authorities to the amount of HK\$500,000 worth.

Hit by the US ban, Hongkong lacquer manufacturers have been forced to resort to the European market for the necessary supply of nitrocellulose although the price there is 10 percent more than American quotations. As soon as the ordered materials were seized by the US authorities, these manufacturers rushed orders to Europe. However, because of the suddenness of the large demand and technical difficulties such as shipping problems, manufacturers reported little hope for shipment to the British Colony in the near future.

Among the huge shipments of vital materials seized by the Americans were large quantities of pyroxylin, solvents, plasticisers, resins and pigments, all vital materials used to manufacture lacquer. This seizure, manufacturers pointed out, not only tied up a large amount of the factories' fluid funds, but also brought on huge losses to the factories for failure to fulfill accepted orders.

By the end of January manufacturers had already pegged wholesale prices up 35 percent to

"protect" their stocks, which cannot be replaced for months, from being taken up immediately.

ONE of the immediate results of the increased suspension of factories in Hongkong was the growing unemployment problem. As early as mid-January, about a month after the US embargo, the Relief Committee of the Federation of Labor Unions of Hongkong asked the government to establish a relief organ to aid the unemployed and to distribute relief rice, apart from solving the raw material supply and marketing problems.

Manifesting the seriousness of the effects of the US embargo on Hongkong business was the special trip to Washington made by the Hongkong Director of Commerce and Industry in January. First going to London the Director, A. Clark, then proceeded to the US capital to discuss the possibility of relaxing of controls on the export of essential raw materials to the Colony. London reports interpreted Clark's consultations "as meaning that American controls and the reduction of supplies from Britain are hitting Hongkong hard."

HONGKONG police continued to carry out raids in various parts of the Colony. Chinese schools and factories have been main targets of these actions.

In one 200-man raid the Hong To Tigh School and its branch, the Hunghom for workers' children, was encircled and searched. The headmaster, Wong Chen-sun, was among the more than dozen men taken to police headquarters for interrogation. His predecessor, Lu Tong, was deported by the authorities last year for "having engaged in political activities."

Also involved in this raid were the principal members of the teaching staff and school workers.

On January 28, over a dozen workers of the Hongkong Match Factory were taken to the police station for questioning, following a raid between four and five in the morning.

Simultaneous with this action was a police raid on the wharf and sawmill workers' union. In addition, several shops, factories, residences and a dance hall were searched by the police.

EMPLOYEES of the New China Book Store in the Colony have asked their management to stop printing the USIS official periodical, "America Today." The action of the firm's employees followed on the heels of a number of strong protests over the periodical which appeared in the letters to the editor columns of two local Chinese papers, *Ta Kung Pao* and *Wen Hui Pao*.

Victory in Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL output in East China, the nation's most populated area, basically fulfilled the target set for it in 1950 and, with respect to food production the original target was passed. As a result, significant strides in improving the lot of the population and in providing supplies for national economic reconstruction were made possible in 1950, according to the official report on East China's agricultural conditions last year.

Except for northern Anhwei province and a part of the flooded areas, bumper crops were reaped in East China. According to statistics, a harvest of 58,226,000,000 catties of foodstuffs was reached in 1950. This was equivalent to 82.4 per cent of the pre-war level, and was an increase of 12,829,000,000 catties over the 1949 harvest.

Cotton, one of East China's main crops, was planted on a total area of 13,242,235 *mou*, yielding a crop of 3,301,197 piculs. In 1949 there was a yield of 1,757,619 piculs.

As a result of good harvests economic conditions for the peasants of East China have been improved. With incomes increased because of bumper crops of food grains and other products, the mass of the peasants have not only been able to be properly fed but have had enough money to buy cotton yarn and cloth as well as farm animals, fertilizer, and farming implements for greater production.

With the peasants' purchasing power increased a brisk market for manufactured goods from the cities has been created. This, to a great extent, has been responsible for the steady revival of much of the industry and commerce.

Government projects such as releasing large quantities of relief grain to famine areas, work relief through building large-scale irrigation systems in many areas, and the mobilization of the rural population to plant early-maturing grains and to engage in side-line activities in the "off season" proved to the peasants that the government was on their side.

A great incentive to increased production was the government policy of upholding the slogan "Labor is Glory." Encouraging production, the government gave free loans and extensive credit in cases where peasants were short of production capital. Along with this was the improvement in technique and conditions of farming and the work done to prevent floods and drought as well as insect blights. Irrigation work in 30,678 different places and dikes adding up to more than 6,500 miles were set in order and repaired during



Lumber Yard

— by Wang Chien 1950.

Lunar New Year Posters

Peter Townsend

NEW YEAR posters have decorated peasants' homes and doorways for centuries. As one lunar year ends and another begins, posters are bought from hand-operated lithograph presses and pasted on the walls—Kwang Kung, God of War; Chu Ke Liang, hero of the Three Kingdoms; Fu Lo So, symbol of riches, prosperity and long life; Chang Fei and Liu Pei, brothers in martial exploits and having secret society significance.

Many are beautiful, drawn with a fine eye for line and a great taste for color. But all are in praise of feudalism, superstitions and myths that strengthen a landlord's hold over his tenants by satisfying them with their lot or bribing them with promises of individual advancement through charms, magic or personal good fortune.

An exception is the type of New Year poster marketed in Shanghai and other coastal cities, a type not confined to New Year use only. These are

a strange admixture of Chinese women with Western figures, lightly clothed in gossamer silks or surrounded by hosts of chubby children raised on a heavy diet of starch, or riding pillion on motor cycles. One can even buy, for very little, a brightly-colored oleograph of a young girl in red tights waving from a yacht, or a thoroughly respectable couple, the man in tails, the woman in pink dress, its train held by paunchy cherubins, marrying halfway up the picture as if they were suspended by some peculiar contradiction of the laws of gravity.

These may retain, in their presentation of pretty, fulsome women set amidst many children, something of the feudal ideal of woman as a producer of many sons, but the symbolism is threadbare and overlarded with new fancies. The old 'coastal' influences have taken over—foreign movies and mild pornography, taxi dancers and the rewards of high



Upper portion shows peasants settling accounts with their former exploiter, the landlord. Lower portion calls attention to the need to "Beware of Landlord's Tricks." 1) Landlord tries to forestall rent reduction by buying off peasant with silver. 2) Asked to reduce rent, landlord pleads poverty though actually wearing fine clothes beneath ragged gown. 3) The Peasant's Union will support peasant against landlord's threats. 4) Don't let landlord sow dissension. Poor people are one family, organized their strength is great.

business profits. The symbolism, in fact, of a Western capitalist culture which has presented its most vulgar aspect.

SEVERAL years ago, however, a number of artists in the old Liberated Areas decided to put new ideas and greater relevance to the life of peasants and workers into New Year posters. Dispensing with an antique symbolism, but keeping the bright colors and attractiveness of design, they began turning out posters colorful enough to enliven a dark room or cave, or catch the eye on a doorway or wall, and at the same time introducing a topicality that made them instructive.

They portrayed Wu Man-yu, Shen-Kan-Ning Border Region labor hero, surrounded by shocks of wheat and healthy pigs; farm scenes; combat heroes; prospering co-operatives. Here indeed were new symbols, ones drawn from the everyday round of people in a new society.

Last year the production of such posters increased immeasurably. Each area had its own, suiting each area's particular tastes. New Year posters from Inner Mongolia presented the life of nomads and herdsmen—(bottom of page—Editor), from Sian and the Northwest the newly-won freedom of national minorities, from Peking and Shanghai the celebration of the establishment of the People's Republic, labor heroes returning to their factories, technical knowledge going to the countryside in the shape of tractors and farm tools and better cotton seeds.

Others, from rural areas, showed peasants prospering after land reform, peasants electing their representatives and country women learning to read and write. One, in comic strip form, showed the tricks that the landlords would attempt to hide their wealth and disaffect the peasants, and how to counter rumor spreading—(opposite page—Editor).

An exhibition, collected from all parts of the country, was opened in Peking. Criticisms were gathered and published in national and provincial papers and articles on the posters and their objectives run in countless artistic magazines and booklets for peasants and workers.

This year there has been another spate of posters. Well-known artists such as Ku Yuan and Li Chi have turned their hand to this work. Some of this new batch show international amity—Mao Tse-tung and Stalin meeting in Moscow, and the close ties be-



These two "door gods" use the old form but convey an entirely new meaning. Instead of fierce warlike figures designed to "guard" the door this modern pair shows a liberated farmer and his worker counterpart. Each laden with his own produce, i.e. food and cloth, they symbolize both the benefits which liberation have brought as well as the solidarity of the two main classes.

tween government and people—Chao Kuei-lan, a labor heroine, meeting Mao Tse-tung and other leaders against a background of labor and combat heroes. Thus, these posters do not merely symbolize a new, more prosperous society in terms solely of its products—better grain, more food, good clothes—but also in its heroes—the men of labor and daring—and in its history—the crossing of the Yangtze, the liberation of Hainan, burning of landlords' title deeds.

These are events which peasants and workers, or their sons, have taken part in. They are concrete, tangible and a part of normal conversation. They are, in fact, a popular, pictorial record of new China's growth and benefits, prepared for the people by the people, criticized and commented upon by them, and looked at and bought by them.

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New Direction for St. John's

For over 50 years this mission university has been an outpost of American influence in China. Today St. John's is turning to serve the Chinese people.

St. John's University has taken on a new look. Since Shanghai's liberation it has been in a continuous process of changing from an "Americanized" university, where the average student was more familiar with the names of Hollywood stars than with current developments in China, to a school devoted to turning out qualified personnel for the huge job of building a new China.

This one-time completely American endowed university, though its outward appearance remains the same, already has undergone fundamental changes. In place of the "imitation of America" atmosphere which prevailed on the campus before liberation, St. John's now is proceeding in a lively and healthy way toward becoming a completely Chinese university.

Liberation has brought the university real democracy. In the old days administrative power was in the hands of several Americans. Today every proposal, before it can become a regulation, must be discussed by the University Committee. This body is the highest legislative organization in the university and consists of members of the Presidential Committee, the deans of the various colleges, and the responsible personnel of many departments as well as student representatives. During discussions each member of the committee can suggest and express opinions.

Workers Are Active

One of the striking changes has been in the status of the school's workers. They now have equal rights with the students and teachers. Before liberation the workers were looked down upon. They worked long hours but earned hardly enough to support themselves let alone their families. Now they sit side by side with the students and teachers, attending meetings or taking part in various activities. For instance, there is Soo Shao-lang, an employee of the School of Civil Engineering, who has been working at St. John's for

almost a dozen years. He is a very active and influential member of the St. John's Educational Workers' Union, which takes in professors, staff members and workers alike, and is the first organization of its kind in the history of the university.

Formerly, the English language was the official language of the university. All notices, lectures and textbooks, except Chinese literature, were in English. If a professor could not speak fluent English he probably would not attend any school meeting. Students shared the same fate. A student was unable to raise any question in class unless his English was very good. Today this sort of thing is over. Not only notices, schedules, records and students' names are given in Chinese, but lectures and textbooks also are in Chinese.

Another noticeable change has been in the school's curriculum. Before liberation it was not uncommon for St. John's students, after receiving their diplomas, to find themselves thoroughly unprepared for the practical aspects of life in China. They often were better informed of conditions and developments in America than they were on conditions in their own country.

To meet practical demands many new courses have been added to the university's curriculum. All students now take courses in China Revolutionary Problems, New Democracy, the History of Social Development, and so forth. In the Western Languages Department many practical courses such

as shorthand, translation and Russian have been added. In the Department of Journalism, with a view to giving the students a thorough understanding of current world developments, new courses such as Discussion of Current Affairs, Analysis of Current Affairs and the International Situation are included.

School Newspaper

Some idea of the old and new at St. John's can be gathered from the changes made on the school paper. Journalism majors serve their apprenticeship on this paper. Before liberation the *St. John's Dial* often carried ridiculous and meaningless articles and stories. The following, an excerpt from a letter to the editor by a student reader, serves to show the type of mentality the old St. John's fostered:

"From the first day of the term I noticed a charming co-ed and promptly fell in love with her. . . . Unfortunately the young lady doesn't even look at me. As I know none of her friends (all girls), and she knows none of the boys, I have no opportunity of being presented to her. . . . Really, dear editor, what can I do? How can we get acquainted? Please give me a quick answer, for I am dying of love and have already lost five pounds."

The *Dial* was suspended after liberation and today's *St. John's News* is a sharp contrast. The chief purpose of the *News* is to help the students get better acquainted with China's new democracy.

The School of Medicine has also undergone many changes. With the aim of turning out specialists in the different fields of medicine the school will be divided into seven departments: Morphology, Physiology, Pathology, Internal Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, and Public Health. This planned reformation is unprecedented in the Medical School's history.

In the field of student activities the model Hollywood version of a college student has given way. Before liberation the school authorities thought the best way to keep the students isolated from



political action was to burden them with long study assignments and encourage them to have a good time. Students spent their leisure time dancing, playing cards, rushing to the movies, flirting with co-eds and searching for the "American way of life."

Since liberation the students have shifted their interests from Hollywood movies to politics. At the same time their political awareness has been greatly increased. For instance, nearly half of the student enrollment signed their names to the Stockholm Peace Appeal. Responding to the call of the government, medical students gave treatment to wounded PLA troops. In the recent anti-American imperialism movement more than 500 students joined the city-wide student parade. Some 70 students voluntarily registered for enrollment in the drive for cadres for the national military academy.

Students' Patriotism

In the past, St. John's was often accused of lagging behind in its patriotic activities and relief contributions. This is no longer true. Last April the Relief Committee of the university inaugurated the Relief Campaign for famine-stricken refugees in north Anhwei province, and contributions far exceeded the goal set. In the recent Winter Clothing Campaign the relief committee received more than 3,000 pieces of clothing within two weeks' time.

St. John's was the first school to issue the Patriotic Manifesto in answer to Austin's slanders on missionary schools in China. Since the US government declared its policy of freezing Chinese assets in America and thereby cut off subsidies to schools in China, the university's authorities have been striving to maintain the school on a self-supporting basis so as to make it a completely independent university.

Present day St. John's is entirely different from the one of two years ago. Naturally the complete reformation of the school will take a long time. However, there is not the slightest doubt to the on-the-scene observer that St. John's at last is in the hands of the Chinese people and that its future is a bright one.

— LANCEY YOUNG

The Month's Business

With the Resist US and Aid Korea movement in full swing, the finance and economy of the state have reflected further improvement. Unemployment figures in the country have become low, with no less than 60,000 unemployed in Shanghai regaining their jobs from May, 1950 to the middle part of February.

Recent reports from all over the country indicate the rapid strides made by private enterprises. In Peking, according to statistical data, the number of industrial and commercial concerns was increased by 1,623 and 735 respectively during the past year, and the amount of business tax collected during the winter quarter more than doubled the amount for the spring season of the same year.

In Tientsin, various enterprises have recently started to issue dividends on shares, and many trades have raised the pay level for their employees to the original rate. The Hua Hsin Textile Mill of Tientsin has already paid JMP9,600,000,000 in dividends.

In Shanghai, industrial and commercial enterprises are now in far better shape. While industrial power consumption reached a record high on the one hand lately, the average monthly business turnover for Shanghai enterprises, on the other, jumped from some JMP3,450,000,000,000 in the March-May period to JMP4,260,000,000 in the June-August period of the past year. Of the 70 banking institutions in Shanghai, 52 showed a profit for their operations in 1950.

Price stability has been another feature of the market of late. Very few changes were registered among the prices of essential commodities during the recent month. Both before and after the lunar New Year in the early part of February, commodity prices ruled stable in Shanghai as well as all other major cities of the country, a

phenomenon that has not been witnessed for more than a decade. In this connection, the China National Native Products Corporation and other state trading organs played an important part through the regulation of supplies. Brisk sales of seasonal goods were reported previous to the festival in every part of the country.

The financial market was also quiet, with all interest and remittance rates remaining either unchanged or revised within very narrow margins. Among the foreign exchange rates, only those for the US dollar and Hongkong dollar were further lowered in consequence of depreciation of these currencies.

In the field of foreign trade, the system of barter is being actively pushed. Four forms for barter trade with foreign countries, namely direct barter, barter by "escrow" of L/C, link barter, and barter by "back-to-back" L/C, were worked out at the national foreign trade control conference convened by the Trade Ministry in Peking, which reached a successful conclusion on January 30. This Peking conference has an important bearing on the basic points of China's foreign trade.

In Shanghai, the Shanghai Foreign Trade Control Bureau had already approved a total of some 170 applications for barter with a value running to around HK\$20,000,000 by the end of January, while in Canton, seven appointed banks have recently formulated measures for advancing loans to foster the barter trade of South China.

Quotations

Following is a listing of commodity prices on February 19 and January 19, 1951:

	Jan. 19	Feb. 19
Party Unit	¥ 5.042	¥ 5.042
US dollar (TT)	25.160	23.180
Rice (1st grade)	129,000	119,000
Wheat flour (81%)	69,300	69,300
20's yarn	6,160,000	6,160,000
12 lb cloth	253,000	253,000
Hweinan coal	350,000	350,000
Soap	180,000	179,000
Raw silk	13,600,000	13,500,000

Letter From Peking

IN the realm of time a year is not long. Yet in the one year I have spent in Peking, the nation's capital, I have seen much of the great change that is spreading all over the country. There have been intensified efforts at reconstruction, the promotion of the people's education, the unprecedented price stabilization, and the widespread campaign to "Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea."

For me, perhaps the most moving sight has been gigantic demonstrations in front of the historic Tien An Men (Heavenly Gate). Here I have seen Chairman Mao-Tse-tung and many others in the people's government, dressed and behaving like ordinary people, standing and shouting, "Long Live the Workers!" as the roaring paraders marched by chanting, "Long Live Chairman Mao!" I have seen thousands of workers, students, soldiers and ordinary citizens do just this, and well can I remember the man who lifted his small child high on his shoulders to catch a glimpse of new China's beloved leader.

Workers' Participation

During the past year I have taken part in many meetings, conferences, and discussion groups. Formerly I only had a vague idea of who the masses were; now I am getting close to them. I have seen how the working class is so quickly awakened to politics once given the opportunity. The first time I heard a worker express his views on politics I was astonished but I was soon to find that there are many like him in Peking. Once oppressed and inarticulate, the workers, like the peasants who now have their own land, have thrown off their Kuomintang shackles and express themselves on all subjects with a passion and fervor only found in those who for so long had been dammed up by reaction.

All this is not startling when one makes the rounds of Peking and sees the many libraries, reading rooms, newspaper stands, culture centers, book stores and stalls which are crowded to overflowing. Besides, night schools, weekly

lectures by prominent persons, self-study groups, mutual help reading sections, and so forth are to be found everywhere. Most libraries supply comfortable chairs, fine desks, a warm fire and hot tea. In parks, sight-seeing places, theaters, railway stations and many public places plenty of reading material is available. Many book stores have stools for their customers and one can sit down and finish a small book before deciding to buy it.

Workers have expressed their support of the new government by increasing their output. In 22 out of the 33 state owned factories and mines they have launched patriotic production emulation campaigns. Workers of the Peking Liu Li Ho Cement Factory hit their 1950 target one month ahead of time, exceeding in less than one year the total production of 39 months under Japanese and KMT rule. The Peking Shihchingshan Steel Plant reached its 1950 target by November. In the field of communications, Peking rail workers have gotten the lines to work punctually while the telecommunications and postal workers have completed the world's longest telephone system which totals 7,500 miles between Peking and Moscow.

I was greatly impressed by the demonstration of 50,000 Peking industrialists and businessmen against US aggression in Korea. This was the first time I have seen such a patriotic declaration on the part of business people which showed such a genuine love for their motherland and hatred for the forces of aggression.

Support by Christians

At the same time Christians in Peking also solidly support the campaign.

At Christmas, Liu Chung-ho, a leader of the Episcopal Church, told his audience: "Christ loves peace and opposes crime. But the American imperialists are now undermining peace by invading our territory Taiwan and our neighbor Korea. They bring the flames of war toward the Chinese mainland. This is a crime which no Christian can tolerate. All peace-

loving Chinese people have been forced to fight for self-preservation, and many of them have set out as volunteers for the Korea front."

One can scarcely imagine the way in which the Peking students warmly responded to the recent government summons for youth to enroll for military training. Thousands have already enrolled and almost every school and every university had farewell parties. I have seen girl students weep when the school authorities failed to accept them for service in the military academy.

On the eve of New Year's, by the foreign calendar, all segments of Peking celebrated, and at the same time showed their enthusiasm for the "Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea" campaign. More than 40,000 workers' families held a gala party at the Workers' Palace. In schools and universities, shops and organizations meetings were held and promises made to defeat the American imperialists, to help Korea, and to boost production. The liberation of Seoul brought new excitement to the celebrating city. The students of Peking University got up at midnight to hold a demonstration although the streets were heavy with falling snow.

CHINESE New Year, the Spring Festival, was something to behold in Peking. The January bitter cold broke suddenly giving way to beautiful warm sunshine heralding the advent of spring, and the people of Peking emerged from their homes to celebrate the festive occasion.

This was the second Spring Festival since this ancient city was liberated. In former days the Peking people could not fully enjoy the holiday because of the KMT terroristic policy which forbade any large gathering. There was also the discouraging price soaring around the holidays.

However, this year's Spring Festival saw genuine happiness for the ordinary citizen, the worker and peasant. The mild, clear, windless

and sunshine-flooded weather on New Year's Day was a stimulating factor to participation in the round of season's activities. After finishing the customary supper of *chiaotz* (dumplings) late New Year's Eve, the people slept a while and then got up quite early in the morning to greet New Year's Day to the tune of firecrackers and fireworks, something which had long been forbidden under the KMT.

From early morning till late at night huge crowds were on the streets making the rounds of customary New Year greetings. Theaters, movie houses, public centers, clubs and so on were all jammed. Here and there were to be found long lines of celebrants waiting to buy tickets for entrance to public places.

Exchanging Greetings

Courtesy is what Peking is renowned for. Everywhere one could hear greetings for the New Year. Even the small children, enunciating in a bell-like tinkling Peking accent, politely said: "Lao Chia" (Will you please. . .), "Nin Hao?" (How are you), "Hsin Nien Hao" (Happy New Year).

However, in all my meandering about this celebrating city, I failed to find the model old Peking gentleman with a black cone-shaped cap and a black satin jacket over a long gown who would gravely and deeply bow to his friends, his two hands clasped together and shaking in front of his breast, as he beamed out a "Kung Hsi Fa Tsai" (May you get rich). Although some young people gave this old greet-

ing, it was uttered in a joking manner.

"Bai Nien" (New Year's calling on relatives and friends) was still practiced by the population as well as the old cadres (government workers). I saw some high officials of the government make their "Bai Nien" to their subordinates, which is contrary to the KMT days when subordinates not only had to "Bai Nien" to their superiors but also had to give them gifts.

Besides the usual and numerous sightseers' spots in Peking there were special features for the New Year. First was the Lu Li Tsang, not far from the Gate of Peace. This is a long and narrow street where almost all kinds of Peking toys are sold. The noise of the toy "wind mills" (known as "windy wheels"), one of the children's most popular playthings, was deafening. Next in demand were the kites, funny colored imitations of birds, animals and insects. Even grown-ups were to be seen using them. Also to be found here was the tasty Pekinese ten-foot long "Tanghulu" (sugar-coated red hawthorn fruit stuck together on a twig with colored paper banners).

In the middle of this bazaar is a cultural center housed in the former residence of the God of Fire. Formerly at New Year's, people would visit this temple burning incense and presenting offerings to the god. This year it was crowded with people, but they were not practicing the old customs. They were attending various kinds of exhibitions, looking at 200 New Year's posters, listening to lectures of

national and international events and stories. The lecturers were mostly young students who gave up their holidays to do this. Here was to be found a cartoon effigy of Truman, clouds of incense smoke pouring out of his mouth, with Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee kneeling before him. This feature attracted large crowds.

Tien Chiao (Heavenly Bridge) bazaar is famous throughout China. Most tourists as well as residents of Peking like to spend some time here. Aside from seasonal toys and food it supplies amusements for the city's workers as well as peasants from the immediate vicinity.

The bazaar contains two movie theaters, three big *Pengpeng* opera theaters, two circuses, boxing, magic, drum songs, and a host of other amusements. At New Year's everyone, including the visiting farmers, could be seen having a good time, eating, drinking, and chatting in the tea houses.

Stabilized Prices

Wherever I went I saw people smiling. Everyone said he was better off than last year. One of the most outstanding features of this New Year's holiday was the stabilization of prices, something which was unheard of even before the Sino-Japanese war. Formerly, a couple of weeks before New Year's arrived, prices often were jacked up by two times and failed to come down much even after the holiday was over. Then it was only the rich who could enjoy splendid meals and drinking bouts while the common man still ate his *Wo Wo Tou* (millet bread). This year even the poorer people could afford wheat flour. Workers were able to have a New Year's feast.

As a result of one year of mass education, superstition and idol-worshipping have been fundamentally eliminated; thus the sale of incense, candles, paper money, paper gods, etc. was greatly reduced.

Still another interesting aspect of this year's celebration was the almost complete absence of gambling, which was considered a necessity on New Year's since time immemorial. Today there are many more interesting things to do and so-called "national gambling" finds no place in the life of the people of Peking.

— DUNCAN C. LEE



The Reformation of My Wife

H. C. Huang

MY wife was a confirmed skeptic. Confirmed because her skepticism always seemed justified. Her predictions always turned out to be correct. That is, until she predicted that Chiang Kai-shek would return to the mainland before last Chinese New Year.

There was simply no arguing with her. Whenever I tried, she quickly shut up by saying "Didn't I tell you not to trust that scamp with your money?" This was a reference to a friend of mine who had made off with my savings.

How she had got this notion that Chiang could come back with his remnant gang was beyond my comprehension. She did not go out and very few people came to see her. Nevertheless, she was as omniscient as an observatory, forecasting the impending weather with precision and authority.

WHEN I first came home in my new uniform, she looked at me askance and mocked, "So you are a revolutionary! And, pray tell, how much do you get for your labor?" I answered that I got little except feeling happy about it.

"Happy about it," she flared. "And how am I to feed these hungry mouths?" she demanded, pointing to my four children who had thronged around looking for candy and cookies. "Why didn't you listen to me? You let that scamp cheat you out of all your money. . . ." Her tirade was interrupted by the arrival of Comrade Lai who came in to tell me that we were to leave that afternoon.

For the first time since our departure from the last place, I was glad that the organization did not grant me leave to stay at home for a day. During lunch she asked me if we had any girl comrades in our unit. When I answered yes, she looked surprised and then coldly remarked. "Now I see why you joined this motley crowd." I

had neither the time nor energy to resume the "battle," knowing that it was useless to try to convince her that it was not the girl comrades who had drawn me to the service corps. Thus, I let her remark pass and shortly afterwards took my leave.

As soon as I sent her my new address, letters began to pour in like rain drops, complaining of the family's financial condition. They did not have enough to eat. This son was sick. That daughter was unwell and so on and so on. Repeatedly she asked when I would send more money. The letters nearly drove me mad.

However, one day I received a letter which made all previous ones seem mild by comparison. She accused me of attempting to abandon the family. "Now I can clearly understand why you were willing to give up a job that kept you comfortably in Shanghai," she wrote. "And why? Because you are chasing after the army women. I have seen them with my own eyes, for yesterday they came to lodge in the house next door. How indecent they are. They live in the same room with men. They even sleep in the same room! They even joke shamelessly with men. I have never seen a worst lot.

"If you have any conscience left, come back. Leave that damned place."

The next day's mail brought another letter in which she shifted her tack, imploring me to return for the sake of my children. "If you do not care for your wife," she wrote, "at least have some feeling for your children. You cannot let them starve."

I HAD had about all I could take and, since my children also were now calling me, I managed a short visit home.

The first thing she said when I walked into the room was, "Chiang Kai-

shek is coming." I did not believe in such nonsense, but all the same I asked, "When?"

"Very soon, very soon," she answered, and, hopefully, "You must not return to the army. Go back to Shanghai. That's where you can go."

I understood that she was thinking of my safety, but I was completely put out with her for being so credulous, especially since she was well educated. I almost shouted at her, demanding to know where she got such "news."

"Where? Everybody knows this except you."

"But I am not the only one ignorant of such a rumor. None of my comrades have heard this."

"And who would tell a man in uniform," she retorted.

I was too tired to argue with her and went off to bed. The next day, when we were discussing family affairs, I suggested that she should bring the children and move to a town near where I was stationed, telling her that I would thus be able to better look after the family.

"Why," she replied. "I will never go there with you. When Chiang comes back, you will have to flee and I don't have a single relative in that town to help me."

"But Chiang will never return." I assured her, telling her that our armies were still looking for him and that he was at that very moment in hiding on Taiwan.

"Cut off my head if Chiang is not back by this coming New Year," she retorted grimly. "You never hear my words and are always sorry later on." After a pause, she continued, gravely, "Now is the time when the Whites can crush the Reds. And who are the Whites? They are Pai Chung-hsi's army," she concluded triumphantly.

"And who told you that Pai's remnants can defeat the PLA?"

She didn't answer,



merely stating omnisciently, "Wait and see." Later on, however, I found that her source of information was a nun who had secretly made this prediction, claiming that it was "told" by the joss at the temple.

The new year came and went and Chiang failed to return, while Pai showed no signs of winning even one battle. Still my wife would not give up. She shifted her argument, saying that if Chiang could not come back by himself, America would shortly help him to come back.



BUT nothing that she did annoyed me more than her insistence on hoarding US banknotes. During these difficult days my parents periodically remitted the family a little money to help us. Each time she would hastily convert the money into foreign currency and silver dollars. In vain I tried to explain that conditions had changed and that the people should support the new government and should not encourage the black-market.

However, during the early days following liberation prices continued to fluctuate and the new people's currency, Jen Min Piao, also depreciated in value. Each time the JMP dropped a little, it was a personal blow since my arguments became less and less valid in her opinion.

When summer came, however, prices began to level off. Gold, silver and US dollars began to drop in value. I was elated and again began writing to my wife, urging her to give up her practice of hoarding "hard" money. She was not convinced, saying, "This is only temporary." She explained to me that the reason for the temporary stability was because the government had taken the people's wealth and therefore the people just now had no purchasing power. "When the third world war comes," she prophesied, "it will all change."

But one day she received the first blow which shook her confidence. An aunt of mine living abroad had sent me 100 Hongkong

dollars. I wrote my wife, telling her to convert the money into JMP right away as the rate then was JMP5,700 to HK1. As usual, however, she ignored my advice and delayed cashing the draft. A short time later I managed to obtain a few days leave and again returned home. She still had the Hongkong dollar draft, but the rate, instead of rising as she had expected, had fallen. I insisted that she change the money immediately. Again she refused.

"Did the damned joss tell you to keep the money?" I asked sarcastically. Although by now I had become accustomed to her reasoning, her answer this time caught me unprepared. "Don't you know that an army has revolted in Kwangtung, that the PLA is evacuating Fukien?" she replied. I was simply dumbfounded and could not answer. She then continued, gravely, "Foochow is in confusion and Amoy will soon be lost." She was so confident that I saw it was useless to argue with her. As usual the argument ended with my wife getting in the last word, "Wait and see."

But despite her certainty, events did not bear out her predictions. Mail from Foochow and Amoy continued to arrive regularly with no hint of any impending doom. Hongkong dollars again dropped in value. The longer she held the Hongkong dollar check the more money we lost, but despite our difficult situation, I was really enjoying this.

My wife was obviously crestfallen but was very stubborn just the same. She was morose and moody and for one day she refused to speak to me. Her dream world was being badly shaken. But this was only the beginning of her defeat.

A month previously she had purchased two piculs of rice upon the advice of the nun who told her that when Chiang returned the market would be in confusion and prices would soar. However, rice, too, continued to drop in price.

GRADUALLY, she lost faith in the nun and her joss. She even agreed to move to the large town near where I was stationed. Once she wrote that the house was full of PLA soldiers. "But do not be alarmed," she said, "they are courteous and good mannered." This delighted me more than I can tell.

Finally, I managed to move the family to a small village, seven miles from the city and quite a bit closer to my work. On weekends I was able to go home and on each visit I became more assured of the changing attitude of my wife.

She did not damn the government as of old. She contented herself now with hoping that it would one day solve my family problems. Once, during a weekend visit, the whole village was filled with PLA soldiers spending the night. One of them came and asked to borrow a washbasin which we had reserved exclusively for the use of the children. As I was looking for another one to substitute for it, my wife nodded her head and let the soldier borrow the basin which had never been used by anyone else.

But if my wife could appreciate the good behavior and friendliness of the PLA, she was unable to see the rare spirit of the men which made them the invincible fighting force of China. She would not believe that there were people who would willingly sacrifice the comforts of civilian life for an ideal. She still quoted the old Chinese proverb that good iron is not used to make nails, nor good men to make soldiers. This opinion she also applied to me and still refused even to attempt to under-



stand why I preferred our hard life to the comforts of Shanghai.

* * *

ONE afternoon early last summer this last stronghold of my wife's prejudice was broken. However, the price was very high since it cost the life of a PLA soldier. On this day I was in the hospital looking after a patient sick with dysentery when my uncle suddenly rushed into the place demanding to see me. He was very upset and insisted that I come home with him immediately. I really couldn't understand what he was saying but I gathered that KMT planes had raided the village where my family was staying. He said none of the family had been hurt, but, since his words didn't make too much sense, I was quite alarmed.

When I reached the village there were no signs of destruction except for two large bomb craters in an

open area in the middle of the town. My wife was sobbing in our room, with the four children looking on wonderingly. When I asked her what the trouble was she said that she sent for me to attend the funeral of a PLA soldier who had been killed in the raid. I still couldn't understand and wondered if the soldier had by chance been a relative.

No, she said, the soldier was not a relative. Then the story came out. During the raid my eldest son had got out of the house and was playing in the field where the bombs landed. When the first bomb fell, he became frightened and began to cry. At this point a soldier taking shelter in a doorway some distance off rushed into the field and grabbed the boy just as the second bomb fell. The soldier was killed, but my son was shielded from the blast and escaped injury.

My wife could not understand why this soldier had sacrificed his life to save a child who did not belong to him. Just the same she was greatly moved and, I believe, for the first time in her life really cried.

The next day at the funeral my wife finally obtained an insight into the real quality of the PLA. In his funeral oration, the local political officer said: "Our comrade has nobly sacrificed his life in exchange for this little life which is the hope of our country because he knew very well that we are fighting for the welfare of the next generation in order to give them a better place to live in this world. . . ."

There was no reprimand for my wife for letting the child stray out during an air raid, no reproachment of her neglected duty which she had anticipated with fear. The soldiers present all took the matter calmly and as a natural consequence of the brutality of the Chiang gang, rather than as the fault of my wife or of my son. This attitude was unbelievable to my wife.

Later she confessed that it was her fear of being reproached at the funeral which had caused her to send for me. She had thought that a uniformed father would soften the reproaches she expected.

* * *

IT has been more than six months since the tragedy and my wife has markedly changed. She never makes nasty remarks about soldiers these days. Once a soldier accidentally dropped my thermos bottle which I had lent him. In previous days she would have had a fit and would have demanded full payment on the spot. This time, however, she flatly refused the payment which he tried to force on her.

By way of explanation, she told me that she couldn't think of taking money from a soldier who was sacrificing so much to join the army. Just think, she told the soldier, how unfair it would be for you to pay for a small accident out of your limited monthly allowance.

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STATEMENT ON UN CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

ON December 22, 1950, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issued the following statement on the resolution concerning the "Three-man Committee for Cease-fire in Korea" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly:

On December 14, 1950, the General Assembly of the United Nations illegally adopted a proposal submitted by 13 nations concerning a so-called ceasefire in Korea. This proposal provided for the establishment of a three-man committee, consisting of the President of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, Entezam, the Indian Delegate Rau and the Canadian Delegate Pearson, both appointed by him to conduct talks to determine whether it is possible to arrange appropriate and satisfactory conditions for a ceasefire in Korea, and then to make recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly. With reference to this proposal, Chou En-lai, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, issues the following statement:

1). The representative of the People's Republic of China neither participated in nor agreed to the adoption of the resolution concerning the so-called "Three-man Committee for a Cease-fire in Korea" by the United Nations General Assembly. Prior to this, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China had repeatedly declared that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China would regard as illegal and null and void all resolutions on major problems, especially those concerning the major problems of Asia, which might be adopted by the United Nations without the participation and concurrence of the duly appointed delegates of the People's Republic of China. Therefore, the Government of the People's Republic of China and its delegates are not prepared to make any contact with the above-mentioned illegal "Three-man Committee."

2). The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has always held and still holds that the hostilities in Korea should be speedily brought to an end. In order to end the hostilities in Korea, genuine peace must be restored in Korea, and the Korean people must have genuine freedom to settle their own problems. The reason why the hostilities in Korea have not yet been put to an end is precisely because of the fact that the United States Government has despatched troops to invade Korea and is continuing and extending its policies of aggression and war.

As far back as the beginning of the hostilities in Korea, we have stood for the peaceful settlement and localization of the Korean problem. For this reason, the Government of the People's Republic of China and that of the USSR have repeatedly proposed that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea, and that the Korean people be left alone to settle the Korean problem themselves. However, the United States Government not only rejected such a proposal, but also rejected negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

When the invading troops of the United States arrogantly crossed the 38th Parallel, at the beginning of October, the United States Government, recklessly ignoring the warnings from all quarters and following the provocative crossing of the border by Syngman Rhee in June, thoroughly destroyed, and hence obliterated forever, this demarcation line of political geography.

In the latter part of November, when the representative of the People's Republic of China was invited to take part in the discussion by the Security Council on the charge against United States aggression in Taiwan, he again submitted the proposal that the United States and other foreign troops be all withdrawn from Korea, and that the people of South and North Korea be left alone to settle their domestic affairs. But the United Nations

Security Council, under the domination of the United States, rejected this reasonable peace proposal from the Government of the People's Republic of China.

From this it is evident that since the United States Government has from the very beginning refused to withdraw its troops, it has absolutely no sincerity in ending the hostilities in Korea, still less in letting the Korean people have genuine peace and freedom.

3). This being the case, why does the American Delegate, Mr. Austin, now favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and why does President Truman also express willingness to conduct negotiations to settle the hostilities in Korea? It is not difficult to understand that, when the American invading troops were landing at Inchun (harbor), crossing the 38th Parallel or pressing toward the Yalu River, they did not favor an immediate cease-fire and were not willing to conduct negotiations. It is only today when the American invading troops have sustained defeat, that they favor an immediate cease-fire and the conducting of negotiations after the cease-fire. Very obviously, they opposed peace yesterday, so that the United States might continue to extend her aggression; and they favor a cease-fire today, so that the United States may gain a breathing space and prepare to attack again; or at least hold their present aggressive positions in preparation for further advance.

What they care about is not the interests of the Korean people and the Asian peoples, nor those of the American people. They are only interested in how American imperialists can maintain their invading troops and aggressive activities in Korea, how they can continue to invade and occupy China's Taiwan and how they can intensify the preparations for war in the capitalist world. Therefore, the representative of MacArthur's Headquarters said bluntly that they could accept a cease-fire only on a military basis and without any political conditions. This means that the status of aggression will remain the same after the cease-fire, so that they can fight again when they are prepared. Further, they can take this opportunity to declare the existence of a state of emergency, and to prepare for mobilization in the United States, in Western Europe and in Japan, thus driving the peoples of the United States, Western Europe and Japan down into the abyss of war. Is this not what Messrs. Truman, Acheson, Marshall and MacArthur are doing now?

With reference to the so-called proposal for cease-fire first and negotiations afterwards, irrespective of the fact that the 12-nation proposal had neither been adopted by the Security Council nor by the United Nations General Assembly and irrespective of what countries are to be included in the negotiating conference and even if all these had been agreed upon, the agenda and contents of the negotiation could still be discussed endlessly after the cease-fire. If the conference is not a conference of the legal Security Council or of the legal Five Power Conference, or is not affiliated to them, the US Government in the last resort can still manipulate its voting machine. Thus to discuss the cease-fire and start negotiations not on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the settling of Korean domestic affairs by the Korean people themselves is to act hypocritically and would therefore suit the designs of the US Government, and hence cannot satisfy the sincere desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Three-man Committee—a cease-fire on the spot—peace negotiations—launching of a huge offensive; this Marshall formula is not in the least unfamiliar to the Chinese people, because in 1946 General Marshall assisted Chiang Kai-shek in this way, repeatedly for a whole year, and in the end had to admit failure and leave. Will the people of China, who had learned this

lesson in 1946 and later gained victory, fall into such a trap today? No, the old trick of General Marshall will not work again in the United Nations.

* * *

4). Moreover, the present issues are definitely not confined to the Korean problem. While the United States Government was engineering the Korean hostilities, it despatched the 7th Fleet to invade China's Taiwan and then bombed Northeast China, fired on Chinese merchant vessels and extended its aggression in East Asia. Against all this, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has repeatedly lodged charges with the United Nations. But under American domination, the majority in the United Nations has not only upheld American aggression against Korea and supported American invasion and occupation of Taiwan, the bombing of Northeast China, but also rejected the three proposals submitted by our representative on the charge against the United States for armed aggression against Taiwan, and shelved the charge of United States aggression against China made by the Delegate of the Soviet Union. Our representative was kept waiting for a long time and until the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly was indefinitely adjourned, he was not given a chance to speak.

This attitude which was taken by the majority of the United Nations under the domination of the Anglo-American bloc, obviously violates the United Nations Charter and its purposes. They are furthering rather than checking American aggression. They are undermining rather than defending world peace.

What particularly arouses the world's indignation is that, in spite of the fact that during the past several months the United Nations held innumerable discussions on China or on important questions concerning China, the Delegates of the People's Republic of China, who are the only representatives of the 475,000,000 people of China, are still being kept out of the doors of the United Nations, whereas the representatives of a handful of the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary remnants are still being allowed to usurp the seats of the Chinese Delegation in the United Nations. To such an extent the Chinese people have been slighted and insulted!

Therefore, the Chinese people, who, impelled by righteous indignation, have risen to volunteer in resisting the United States and helping Korea, and thus protecting their homes and defending their country, are absolutely reasonable and justified in so doing. The Chinese people's volunteers, who have been forced to take up arms side by side with the Korean People's Army to resist the American aggressors, under the unified command of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, are fighting for their own existence, fighting to aid Korea and fighting

for the peace of East Asia as well as the peace of the whole world.

* * *

5). It must be pointed out that the proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem submitted by the majority of the delegates of the 13 Asian and Arabian nations was originally based on their desire for peace, and this is understandable. But they have failed to see through the whole intrigue of the United States Government in supporting the proposal for a cease-fire first and negotiations afterwards, and therefore they have not seriously considered the basic proposals of the Chinese Government concerning the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

The original 13-nation resolution was not wholly palatable to the United States Government, so it was separated into two resolutions. The first resolution, or the resolution providing for the so-called "Three-Man Committee for a Cease-fire in Korea," which is satisfactory to the United States, was, under pressure, given priority for discussion and was consequently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. But the second resolution, or the resolution providing for a so-called "negotiating conference" or "negotiating commission" with which the United States was either not satisfied, or not quite satisfied, was therefore shelved for the time being.

The difference between these two resolutions was remarkably demonstrated by the attitude of the Philippine Delegate. The Philippine Delegate, who always follows in the footsteps of the United States, only agreed to the first resolution but withdrew from the second resolution. This trick of close cooperation displayed by the Philippines in the role of demanding a cease-fire and by the United States in the role supporting it has thus been exposed.

From this fact itself the lesson can be drawn that if the Asian and Arabian nations wish to gain genuine peace, they must free themselves from United States pressure and must abandon the "Three-Man Committee for a Cease-fire in Korea," and give up the idea of cease-fire first and negotiations afterwards.

* * *

6). The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China solemnly declares that the Chinese people eagerly hope that the hostilities in Korea can be settled peacefully. We firmly insist that, as a basis for negotiating for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea, and Korea's domestic affairs must be settled by the Korean people themselves. The American aggression forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan. And the representatives of the People's Republic of China must obtain a

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legitimate status in the United Nations. These points are not only the justified demands of the Chinese people and the Korean people; they are also the urgent desire of all progressive public

opinion throughout the world. To put aside these points would make it impossible to settle peacefully the Korean problem and the important problems of Asia.

REPLY TO STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

ON January 17, 1951, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai replied to the statement of principles concerning Korean and other Far Eastern questions which was transmitted by the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations on behalf of the Chairman of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's reply reads as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the statement of the principles concerning the Korean and other Far Eastern problems which was transmitted by Mr. Owen on January 13, 1951, on behalf of the Chairman of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. In the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I hereby reply as follows:

1. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has always maintained, and still maintains, that a speedy conclusion of the war in Korea should be sought through negotiations among the nations concerned for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem on the basis of the withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops and of the solution of the internal affairs of Korea by the Korean people themselves, that the United States armed forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan, and that the representatives of the People's Republic of China must obtain their legitimate status in the United Nations. As is well known to all, these principles were mentioned in my statement of December 22, 1950, and were communicated by cable on the same day to Mr. Entezam, President of the United Nations General Assembly.

2. The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, without the participation of the representative of the People's Republic of China, now adopted on January 13, 1951, the principles concerning the Korean and other Far Eastern problems. The basic point of these principles is still that negotiations among the nations concerned should be held only after a cease-fire in Korea. The purpose of cease-fire first is merely to obtain a breathing space for the United States troops. Therefore, no matter what the agenda and the substance of the negotiations are, if a cease-fire should be arranged without being preceded by negotiations to determine the conditions for a cease-fire, then the negotiations after the cease-fire would be drawn out in endless discussions without solving any problems.

Apart from this basic point, the other principles were also

very ambiguous. Furthermore, the so-called "existing international obligations" were not clearly specified as the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration. This would be most favorable to the attempts to justify the maintenance by the United States of its aggressive position in Korea, Taiwan and other places in the Far East.

We understand very well that it was out of a desire for peace that many nations in the United Nations agreed to these principles as adopted by the First Committee on January 13, 1951. But it must be pointed out that the principle of cease-fire first and negotiations later is only advantageous to the maintenance and the extension of aggression by the United States, and cannot possibly lead to a genuine peace. Therefore, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China cannot agree to this principle.

3. In order that the Korean problem and the other major problems concerning Asia may actually achieve a peaceful solution, I now propose to the United Nations in the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China:

a) That negotiations among the nations concerned be conducted on the basis of agreeing to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the solution of the internal affairs of Korea by the Korean people themselves, so that the war in Korea may be brought to a speedy end;

b) That the subjects for negotiations must include the withdrawal of the United States armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits and other problems concerning the Far East;

c) That the nations participating in the negotiations be the seven nations, namely, the People's Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, India and Egypt, and that the legitimate status of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations be definitely established as from the convocation of the seven-nation conference;

d) That the site for the seven-nation conference be in China.

4. If the above proposal meets with the concurrence of the United Nations and the nations concerned, we believe that an early negotiation will be advantageous to a speedy conclusion of the war in Korea and a peaceful solution of the problems of Asia.

CHOU'S STATEMENT ON US RESOLUTION

IN response to the adoption by the majority of nations in the United Nations General Assembly on February 1, 1951, of the United States resolution which names China as an aggressor in Korea, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai released the following statement on February 2, 1951:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has always stood for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and other important problems of Asia. Not to go too far back, the Central People's Government made a Four-Point Proposal on January 17 of this year with regard to these problems to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Consequently the 12 Asian and Arab nations submitted their resolution for the convocation of a Seven-Nation Conference in order to settle peacefully the Korean problem and

other problems of the Far East. Although the title of this resolution and its content need certain amendments, and the Soviet delegate did submit amendments, the 12-Nation Resolution itself definitely shows a genuine desire for peace.

A majority of nations in the United Nations, under the domination and coercion of the United States Government, disregarding the efforts of the delegates of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and a majority of the sponsor nations of the 12-Nation Resolution, such as India and Egypt, and disregarding the desire of the peace-loving people of the world, rejected in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on January 30 the 12-Nation Resolution and the amendments submitted by the Soviet Union, and adopted the United States resolution which slanders China as an aggressor in Korea in order

that the United States may further extend her aggressive war. Subsequently on February 1, these nations in the United Nations General Assembly in the same manner again adopted the United States resolution.

This, in a most naked way, proves to the peace-loving people and nations of the world that the United States Government and its accomplices want not peace but war and that they have blocked the path to a peaceful settlement.

The United Nations General Assembly and its First Committee, encroaching upon the powers of the Security Council, have blatantly adopted the United States resolution slandering China, without the participation of the lawful representatives of the People's Republic of China. This is obviously illegal, slanderous, null and void and the Chinese people firmly express their opposition.

THIS resolution of the United States is an utter perversion of truth and confounds black and white. While it is obviously the United States which has engineered the Korean incident, intervened in and invaded Korea, and intervened in and invaded China's Taiwan, yet the United States resolution alleges that the Chinese Communist Party is intervening in Korea and that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is invading Korea.

While it is obvious that all the people of the world who love peace and democracy advocate sanctions against the United States aggression and demand the withdrawal of United States troops from Korea and Taiwan, yet the United States resolution demands the adoption of measures against the righteous actions of the Chinese people in aiding Korea to resist American aggression so as to defend their country and protect their homes and further demands the withdrawal of the Chinese volunteers from Korea.

While it is obvious that the United States Government has repeatedly rejected the various proposals made by China and the Soviet Union for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, and that eventually it even rejected the 12-Nation Resolution for the convocation of a Seven-Nation Conference, yet the United States resolution alleges that the Government of the People's Republic of China did not accept the various proposals of the United Nations for the cessation of hostilities in Korea in order to achieve a peaceful settlement.

It is true that we cannot accept the treacherous proposal of the United States of cease-fire first and negotiations later, and therefore we have proposed the convocation of a Seven-Nation Conference to negotiate for the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of troops and settlement of all related problems. But when we made a further statement that after the convocation of the Seven-Nation Conference, a cease-fire for a limited time period can be agreed upon before further negotiations on all related problems, the United States Government lost no time in intimidating and coercing the representatives of a majority of nations in the United Nations into hurriedly rejecting the resolution for a Seven-Nation Conference.

Is this not a clear proof of the intention of the United States to extend war and oppose peace? Thus, while it is obviously the United States aggressive forces which insist on continuing their aggression against Korea and Taiwan and continuing their largescale onslaughts and slaughter, yet the United States resolution alleges that the Chinese volunteers are continuing their aggression in Korea, and therefore calls upon the accomplices of the United States to give the United States every assistance and not to give "any assistance" to China. The Chinese people have never expected "any assistance" from the accomplices of the United States, whereas every assistance given by the accomplices of the United States to the latter has not saved her in the past, and will never save her in the future, from disastrous defeat

in Korea. On the contrary, the Chinese people will henceforth recognize all the more clearly the aggressive ambition of American imperialism, will be all the more determined to defeat the aggressor with action, and will understand better how to take all the necessary measures to cope with the attempts of American imperialism and its accomplices to extend the aggressive war.

THE Indian delegate to the United Nations was right in his statement that the action taken in the evening of January 30 by a majority of nations in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly meant: "No cease-fire, no negotiations and no peaceful settlement." This is the aim of the United States Government in coercing these nations. This is the real purpose of the United States resolution. More specifically, the attempt of American imperialism is to continue its invasion and occupation of Korea and Taiwan and its intervention in Viet-Nam and Southeast Asia, to proceed with a separate peace treaty with Japan and the re-armament of Japan to coordinate with its re-armament of Western Germany in the West, so as to realize its dream of exclusive domination over the world by driving the peoples of Asia, Europe and the world into the abyss of war.

It should be pointed out that this design of the United States Government to threaten the world is a feeble one, that it cannot be carried out at will and that it is full of loopholes. This is because it is a desperate step taken under the circumstances of the disastrous defeat of the United States aggressive forces in Korea, the increase of contradictions of the United States at home and abroad and the unprecedented strengthening of the democratic forces for peace. It shall certainly meet final failure and bankruptcy in face of the upsurge of the resistance forces of the people of all China, all Asia and the whole world.

The provision for a so-called "good offices" organ under the United States resolution reflects this situation, while at the same time, it is also an attempt to deceive some good-hearted, but naive, peace-loving people. Such an illegal "good offices" organ was provided by the resolution which slanders China. It is not only a naked deceit. It is also an insult to the Chinese people. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China will absolutely pay no attention to such an organ.

THE domination and coercion over the majority in the United Nations by the United States Government to carry out activities in violation of the United Nations Charter is of a long standing. At the beginning of the United States aggressive war against Korea, President Truman of the United States first ordered the invasion of Korea and China's Taiwan by the United States armed forces at noon on June 27, 1950. It was only in the evening of the same date that the United States Government caused the majority under its domination in the Security Council, in the absence of the representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, to endorse illegally and retroactively the action of United States armed aggression against Korea, while making no mention of Taiwan which the United States attempted to keep for itself.

But since there is now the representative of the Soviet Union in the Security Council to observe the Charter and uphold justice, the United States resolution slandering China was directly submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in an outright unlawful by-passing of the Security Council and in violation of the principle of unanimity among the great powers.

In spite of this, the United States resolution was adopted illegally only with great strain and under strong pressure of threats and bribery by the United States Government. Actually, the population of the nations opposed to the United States resolution amounts to more than half of the world population, and the countries supporting the 12-Nation Resolution have a population of 1,400,000,000.

It can be affirmed that, if the United States Government had not been able to carry out its policy of domination and coercion over the majority in the United Nations, a situation of world peace would have been established long ago. As has been well stated by the representative of the Soviet Union in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly: All who voted for the United States resolution assumed serious responsibilities for the consequences of this action. Therefore, to strive for the burying of this resolution—this shameful, aggressive, reactionary and imperialist United States resolution which has been nominally and illegally adopted—to strive for rendering it an utter failure, will not only pave the way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and other important Asian problems, but also establish the basis for opposition to aggressive war, for defense of world peace and for restoration of the dignity of the United Nations Charter.

Complaint Against US Aggression

ON February 4, 1951, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai replied to a cable dated February 2 from Urdaneta Arbelaez, Chairman of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Urdaneta Arbelaez's cable stated that the Committee had continued the discussion of the Complaint regarding aggression against China by the United States on the 2nd and the next meeting was scheduled to be held on February 6th. Chou En-lai's cable reads as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cable (56) dated February 2, 1951.

On November 24, 1950, the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly decided to invite a representative of

the People's Republic of China to attend its meetings and participate in the discussion of the Complaint regarding aggression against China by the United States of America. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China accepted this invitation of the First Committee and appointed Wu Hsiu-chuan, special representative for attending the meetings of the Security Council, to act concurrently as the representative to participate in the discussion of the said item.

However, as a result of the domination by the United States, the First Committee discontinued and delayed the discussion of the Complaint regarding aggression against China by the United States. Our representative waited for a long time, but had no chance to speak, and therefore had to leave New York on December 19, 1950, for China. Before his departure, representative Wu Hsiu-chuan gave to the United Nations Secretariat a copy of the text of a speech he was prepared to deliver at the First Committee meeting in support of the Complaint regarding United States aggression against China raised by the Soviet Union.

Now, the First Committee, under the domination of the United States Government, having illegally adopted the United States resolution which slanders China, suddenly resumed the discussion on the "Complaint by the USSR regarding aggression against China by the United States of America" on February 2, 1951; and it did this without giving prior notice to the Government of the People's Republic of China, and consequently rendering it impossible for the representative of the People's Republic of China to attend its meeting and participate in the discussion. This is completely unreasonable and is a new intrigue of the United States Government in dominating over the United Nations Organization.

Hereby, I formally raise to you the point that the above-mentioned text of the speech by Wu Hsiu-chuan, representative of the People's Republic of China, and the present cable should be read at the meeting of the First Committee on February 6, 1951, and be printed and distributed as official documents by the United Nations Secretariat.

Documents and Speeches

Copies of the Review containing translations of the following documents and speeches are still available

	<i>in China (including postage)</i>	<i>abroad (including postage)</i>		<i>in China (including postage)</i>	<i>abroad (including postage)</i>
Liu Shao-chi's Speech on Sino-Soviet Friendship	¥ 6,000	US\$0.30	Cultural and Educational Work in China		
List of Officials of the Central People's Government	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	c) Shen Chun-ju's Report on the People's Court		
Text of Li Li-san's Speech on China's Trade Union Movement	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Full Text of China's Agrarian Reform Law	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20
Text of Treaty and Agreements between China and the USSR ...	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Liu Shao-chi's Analysis of the Agrarian Reform Law	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20
China's Finances and Food—an Official Report by Chen Yun ...	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	China's Trade Union Law and Comment by Li Li-san	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20
Liu Shao-chi's Labor Day Speech	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Jao Shu-shih's Report on Land Reform in East China—Tseng Shan's Report on Financial and Economic Work in East China	¥ 6,500	US\$0.35
Tung Pi-wu's Statement on Relief and Welfare Work	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Documents Pertaining to China's Foreign Relations from Oct. 1, 1949 to Sept. 1950	¥ 6,500	US\$0.35
Kao Kang's Report on the Economy of the Northeast	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Reports on State of the Nation by Chou En-lai and Chen Yun ...	¥ 6,500	US\$0.35
Mao Tse-tung's Report on China's Economy	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Reports to the Shanghai People's Conference, Oct. 1950	¥ 6,500	US\$0.35
Chen Yun's Report to the PPCC on Industry, Commerce and Taxation	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Text of Wu Hsiu-chuan's Speech in the Security Council	¥ 6,500	US\$0.35
PPCC National Committee Reports:	¥ 4,000	US\$0.20	Wu Hsiu-chuan's Proposed Speech to the UN Political Committee	¥ 6,500	US\$0.35
a) Mao Tse-tung's Closing Address					
b) Kuo Mo-jo's Report on					

BOOKS OF INTEREST

NEW CHINA—FRIEND OR FOE?
by Alun Falconer, with a foreword
by Joseph Needham. Published by
the Naldrett Press, London. 1950.
Price: Three shillings and six-
pence. Reviewed by N. P. Tan.

WHEN Wu Hsiu-chuan delivered his extraordinary history lesson in the UNO, it was the first time in the modern epoch that the Chinese nation spoke as an equal in an international tribunal. It was the first time that the Chinese delegate truly represented the 475,000,000 Chinese people. There was no question of this in Vice-Minister Wu's speech. Nor was there any question that China today fears no one, and what is more, if there is an aggressor to be named, China can name her. Vice-Minister Wu did so. He placed the charge of prime aggressor against the peace of the world upon the United States.

The forthrightness and determination which rebounded from every word in that speech shocked a great many people in the western world. In the first place, they had become accustomed to the subservient echoing of American and British opinion from Chinese delegates. In the second place, they had grossly underestimated the strength of the Chinese people now liberated and from which Vice-Minister Wu derived the basis for his speech.

This is a miscalculation which can be fatal, whether it be military campaigns involved, or the attempt to jam down the throats of reluctant nations the "ayes" necessary to label another nation as an "aggressor."

FOR this reason, Alun Falconer's book, "New China—Friend or Foe," is recommended reading. Falconer makes it quite plain that the New China has a great strength. He puts the light on the correct spot when searching for the reason. He sums it up in this sentence: "There has been a revolution in China, and China is now the master of its fate."

Falconer shows how this revolution has reached down into every village mud hut, through land re-

form, how it has quickly circulated through the lanes of the cities by means of the first basic political mobilization China's cities have ever undergone. He demonstrates how it has freed the women, stimulated the youth, provided the platform from which education and culture could be taken to the broad masses. In brief, the author indicates that the New China is a force with which the world must reckon since it has its total people, one-fifth of mankind, behind it.

In his book Falconer outlines how every segment of the population has become a participant in the Chinese revolution. As he writes, "...never before in China has there been such a popular stirring, such freedom of speech, such a quantity of public participation in the running of civic, regional and national affairs."

Actually, if you understand how this fundamental concept of government is applied, you can understand the strength of New China. It is from here that you know Vice-Minister Wu spoke in the UN not only for the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, not only for the coalition of political parties led by the Chinese Communist Party. He spoke also for the farmers who now own land and

make up the *hsien* governments, for the workers, industrialists and commercial circles who can now produce and distribute for the people, and who sit on the district government of their cities. He spoke for the nation as a whole.

This is a changed circumstance on the world political scene. It explains the prefix "new" in front of China. It also explains the new attitude with which this massive country is now run. Falconer writes, "There is no appeal to world charity. The People's Government relies upon the resources of China, the industry and skill of a freed people and rational planning." Using this as the basic policy, as Falconer explains, the Chinese Communist Party solved their problems in the past and gave this valuable lesson to the People's Government, of which they are the leading component, in order that all present and future problems can be met and resolved.

THIS is a small book, but an important one. It deals with a vital topic in somewhat of a digest form, but it manages to hit most of the highlights. In fact, "New China—Friend or Foe" can be termed a sketchbook of the Liberation War and the founding of the People's Republic of China.

One other point is that this book answers the question which is part of its title. The end result of

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Falconer's book is thus: for those who brandish fists in people's faces, who oppress and exploit, whether it be workers at home or national liberation movements abroad, the New China is an unreserved foe; for those who extend a helping hand, who lift and love other peoples in the true sense of internationalism, who stand as the bulwark of world peace, New China is an unequivocal friend.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 110)

of being attacked also. If the American imperialists dare to invade our country, they will be entirely destroyed by us, for the final victory always belongs to those who struggle for justice and freedom.

Obviously the Chinese people's volunteers with the Korean People's Army have given the American interventionists a decisive deadly blow. There is no doubt we will send them to the "museum of history." We are fully convinced that capitalism and exploitation of man by man will be banished and will disappear forever from the world.

CHIU HSU-HSIANG

University of Chungking
January 26, 1950

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

To the Editor:

After the promulgation of the regulations requiring Kuomintang special agents and youth corps members in Shanghai to register, top-ranking KMT agent Chan Wen-hu was caught at the Shanghai Railway Station attempting to escape to Hongkong. Chan refused to take advantage of the government's lenient policy toward agents who willingly registered. Instead he showed his intentions of renewing his connections with the Kuomintang. Now he will have the chance to re-educate himself and clarify his thoughts.

Let us hope that all special service agents will hasten to carry out the registration and that those who have feared registering will no longer be duped.

C. K. HU

Shanghai
February 6, 1951.

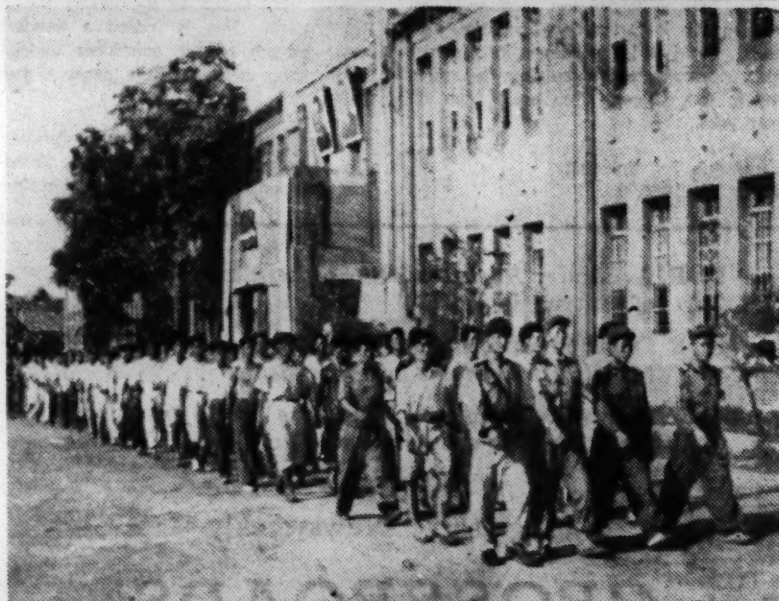
CHRISTIAN HISTORY

To the Editor:

Because of the present drive by Chinese Christianity to make the church in China self sufficient I think it advisable that your readers, especially those living abroad, know something of the background of Christianity in China.

Christianity came here a long time ago. After the Opium War in 1842, the Protestants as well as the Catholics were often

A People's Struggle



One of the reasons why MacArthur's forces have found the going so difficult in their campaign to crush North Korea has been the all-out mobilization of the people to protect their homes.

Workers, farmers, businessmen, students — and even the Korean women — have joined the struggle.

In addition to nursing the sick and wounded, caring for their households, taking over the work of the men who have left their jobs on the farm and in the factory for the front, Korea's women are also participating in the actual fighting.

Top photo shows a group of women volunteers for the KPA. Lower photo shows a group of volunteers marching off to a training center.

used as tools for aggression by the imperialists. We acknowledge that Christianity itself is good but it was brought to China by the imperialists, who used it as a cloak for their aggressive activities.

We know that there are a great number of foreign preachers who came to China to preach the Gospel to the Chinese people. They had no other ambitions, yet even these, because of their governments' policies, were more or less used as tools. This is something nobody can deny.

In later years, when more and more American missionaries poured into China, Christianity was used as an instrument of the American government. In response to the national campaign of opposition to the American aggressors and aid to Korea a wave of patriotic activity among Chinese Christians has swept all parts of China. Self-government, self-support, self-preaching were the three tasks decided on by the annual meeting of the National Christian Council of China in October 1950.

According to press reports, the nationwide signature campaign of Chinese Christians calling for the church to stand on its own has obtained nation-wide support. More than 80,000 Christians have signed up.

In order to safeguard our homes and defend our fatherland we must resolutely oppose American imperialism and sever all relations with it by carrying out the program of national independence in administration, maintenance and religious preaching so as to free Chinese Christianity from its former yoke.

J. H. S.

National Fuh Tan University
February 12, 1950

TWO WORLDS

To the Editor:

I am one of those Chinese who always looked down upon Chinese movies and thought that nothing but American and English movies were worth seeing. After liberation I still clung to this idea at first. However, as I gradually saw the new China that was being built up in front of my eyes I began to change many of my old thoughts, which it might be said came mainly from my school years passed in missionary schools.

In the past few months I have begun to attend Chinese movies and while I cannot say every one is wonderful I can say that my former opinion of our country's movies has disappeared. There is no doubt that more than the first steps have already been taken in turning the Chinese movies into a people's art and a form for entertaining the people.

During the Chinese Lunar New Year holiday I saw a very moving and touching picture called "Stand Up Sisters!" It was the story of conditions of Peking's prostitutes before liberation and their eventual reform after all houses of prostitution in Peking were closed by the Peking Municipal Government. This is indeed a wonderfully clear picture of the conditions under the Kuomintang and under the people's government.

I am constantly amazed and infuriated at the references made to people's China by the reactionary press and the misinformed

abroad. No clearer indication of what liberation means to the individual can be given than the contrast between the lives of these prostitutes before and after liberation. If in Chiang's time anyone had even dared suggest doing away with prostitution he would have been labeled crazy or a "Red." Today, under the people's government, reform in all parts of the old feudal society is being carried out which means that all Chinese can now stand up and declare themselves their own masters.

T. Y. C.

Shanghai
February 21, 1951

STUDENTS AND PLA

To the Editor:

Recently Peking was wrapped in an atmosphere of joy and happiness in celebrating the Lunar New Year and the victories on the Korean front.

February 13th was one of the happiest days at Chiao Tung University. A joint meeting was held between the students and 70 PLA soldiers. Altogether some 500 people attended the meeting, which started at 1:00 p.m. with the singing of the national anthem. Welcoming speeches were made by the president of the students' association and a representative of the PLA. Then everyone was free to speak. The great heroic deeds during the liberation which some of the PLA soldiers related to us were a real lesson which could not be found in books.

At all times and in all parts of the hall we could hear the clapping of hands and shouting of slogans. At the same time large banners carrying such slogans as "Long Live the PLA," "Fight Against US Aggression in Taiwan and Korea," and "Oppose the Rearming of Japan" could be seen hung in the meeting hall and over the gates of the university.

When the meeting ended with group singing, we and the PLA fighters gathered together and held drum and yanko dances, circus parades and played basketball. After dinner groups of us took different PLA fighters to our rooms to hold small discussion meetings. Late in the evening the tragedy, "Mind of Mother" and the film, "Secret Mission" were shown. It was nearly midnight when we said goodbye to our PLA visitors.

Let all the students in China and the PLA fighters work together closely as steeled fighters to show our determination to safeguard world peace, aid Korea, resist US imperialism, defend our country and protect our homes.

J. S. CHU

Chiao Tung University.
Peking
February 16, 1951

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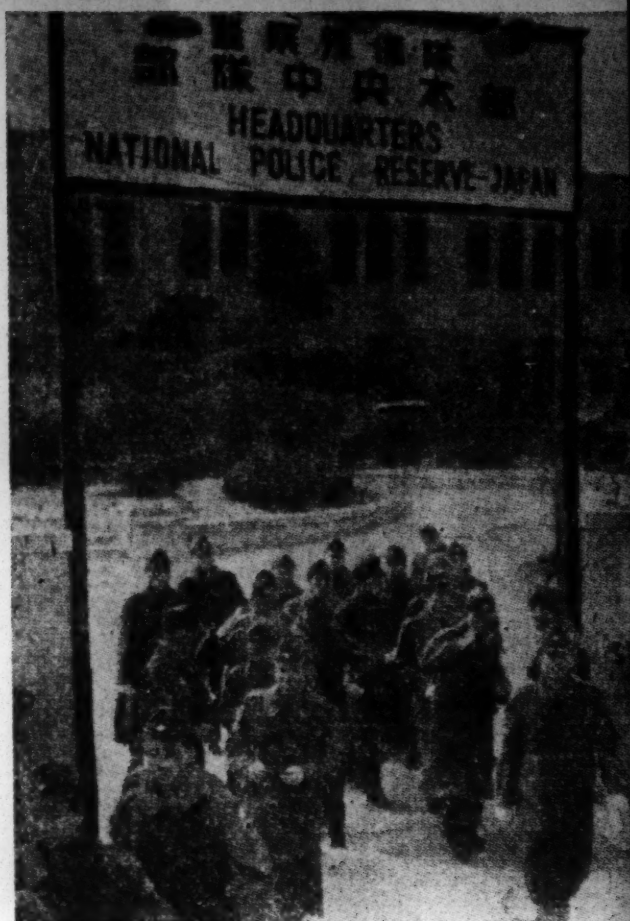


New Jap Army

The Truman administration's plan for the rearming of Japan has been speeded up in recent months, particularly since MacArthur's reverses in Korea. Although the rearming is still referred to as strengthening the "police" forces, US magazines and newspapers make no secret of the fact that the basis is being laid for a new Japanese military machine.

The pictures on this page show the training of new recruits for the Japanese "Police" Reserve, a national force with an initial strength of 75,000 men.

Top left shows recruits, clothed in new American-style uniforms, drilling with rifles. Top right shows recruits leaving headquarters on

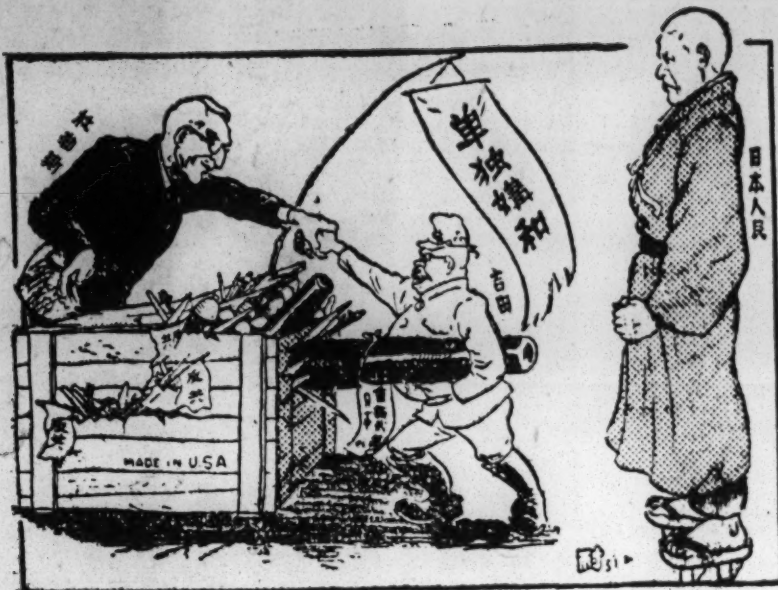


army-style leave passes. The headquarters building is the former Japanese Navy Officers' College.

Lower left shows recruits in class, while lower right is a scene of camp's mess hall.

Life led by recruits is nearly an exact duplicate of old Japanese army life. Training is the same and equipment includes light and medium weapons such as mortars, bazookas, armored cars, and other modern equipment.





Japanese people oppose US rearming of Japan.



All the Chinese people unite in resisting American aggression in Korea.



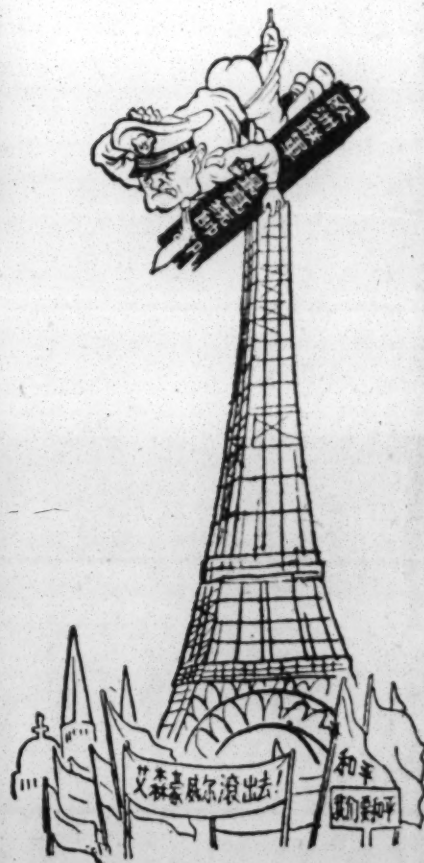
The Chinese people help their neighbors the Korean people who have suffered the ravages of "UN liberation."

★ ★ ★

CARTOONS

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MONTH



The French people shout, "Get out, Eisenhower!" "We want peace!"

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